FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GERASIMOV 4 AUG FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFING

Stand on Tactical Weapons

LD041342 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- Reports have been circulating in the West that there is a possibility of resolving the problem of American nuclear warheads to 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles at the talks on nuclear and space weapons, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a briefing here today.

According to these reports, the essence of the decision could be as follows: The United States would eliminate in Europe nuclear warheads to the West German Pershing-1A's as well as its medium-and shorter-range missiles and their warheads, while the Soviet Union would reduce, along with the elimination of its medium- and shorter-range missiles, part of its tactical Skud-B missiles.

"We cannot view this suggestion as leading towards a mutually acceptable solution. This is an extra unmotivated linkage that would hinder, rather than facilitate, the talks," emphasized the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman.

"Medium- and shorter-range missiles, that is missiles with a range from 500 to 5,500 kilometres, are a subject of discussion at the talks on nuclear and space arms. The sides have reached a coordinated understanding to this score.

The Soviet Union, sticking to a principled stand on the total elimination of nuclear weapons, favours also the discussion of the question of tactical nuclear systems. There has long been a relevant proposal to this effect, set out in the programme advanced by the Warsaw treaty member countries in June 1986.

In accordance with this proposal, the question of tactical nuclear systems would be examined within the framework of negotiations on the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- naturally, with the participation of the United States and all other countries possessing such weapons."

'Bright Star 87' Exercises

LD041422 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The American-Somalian Bright Star-87 military exercise held in the areas of Somalia bordering on Ethiopia is nothing but an action hampering the process of the establishment of peace in that region, (?undermining) confidence in interestate relations and whipping up tension in the African Horn, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has said.

According to the spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry, the military exercise should be regarded in connection with the activities of the fleets of the U.S. and its allies in the Persian Gulf area.

The USSR favours a political settlement of the conflict situation in the African Horn, the establishment of normal relations and cooperation between the countries situated there, the quest for political ways of settling controversial issues on the basis of principles of non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, Gennadiy Gerasimov emphasized.

Indictment, Trial of FRG Pilot

LD041312 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The investigation into the case of the FRG citizen Rust has been concluded and the indictment has been submitted to the procurator's office of the USSR, a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists today was told by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The procurator's office has approved the indictment and handed the case over to the Supreme Court of the USSR. It is now up to the court to decide on the date of the trial.

Rust has been charged with violating Articles 83, 84 and 206 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation and articles of the criminal code of the Estonian SSR similar to Article 83 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

Article 83 is named "Unlawful Exit Abroad. Unlawful Entry in the USSR." It says, in particular, that crossing the border without the permission of the appropriate authorities is punished with deprivation of freedom for a term of from one to three years. Article 84 concerns violations of the rules of international flight. It says that entry in the USSR by air without the established permission, in observance of the routes pointed out in the permission, the places of landing and take off, air gates, the altitude of flight as stated in the permit, or other violations of the rules of international flight are punished with deprivation of freedom for a term of from one to ten years, or a fine of up to 1,000 roubles with the confiscation of the aircraft or without it. Article 206 provides for punishment for hooliganism.

It says, in particular, that malicious hooliganism, i.e. actions notable in their contents for particular insolence, are punished with deprivation of freedom for a term of from one to five years. According to the rules of procedure in effect, the text of the indictment will be presented to Rust and his defence lawyer for familiarization not later than three days before the opening of trial in court. Since the start of the investigation, Rust has defence lawyer Yakovlev, who is member of the Moscow bar of lawyers. He is an experienced lawyer with a good command of German. Rust expressed consent with the defence lawyer proposed to him, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said.

Shevardnadze Geneva Address

LD040924 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov has told our correspondent that the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will address the Geneva disarmament conference session on 6 August. The multilateral conference is held in the United Nations framework to accelerate mutually acceptable solutions and agreements on complete and universal disarmament.

When he was asked about the chances of a meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and the United States Secretary George Shultz in Geneva, Gennadiy Gerasimov said there were no such plans.

KASHLEV ON 'UNREALISTIC' WESTERN CSCE EFFORTS

LD041454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- More favorable conditions than those in Belgrade and Madrid have been created for the work of the CSCE's third stage after Helsinki, Yuriy Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation at the Vienna meeting and ambassador at large, has said. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Describing these favorable conditions, he said that the Soviet side had put forward important peace initiatives. Margaret Thatcher, Jacques Chirac, Richard Von Weizsaecker and other prominent Western political leaders had visited Moscow. The whole world is talking about restructuring in the Soviet Union and the course toward democratization and glasnost. All of this has had a positive effect upon the character of the discussions that are being conducted within the framework of the all-European process.

In this regard, Ambassador Kashlev gave the following example: During 6 months of this year about 9,000 people have left the Soviet Union to take up permanent residence abroad for family reasons -- twice as many as last year.

A good foundation for the achievement of substantial, mutually acceptable accords also was created at the Vienna meeting itself. About 150 proposals were put forward over the whole spectrum of the Helsinki Final Act, which testifies to the interest of all participant states in the development of the CSCE process.

The main reason preventing the Vienna meeting from being completed within the planned time-scale lies in the fact that for more than 6 months the Soviet delegation has had to struggle against the dangerous line of some Western countries aimed at separating disarmament from the Helsinki process. Considerable efforts have been required to preserve this set of problems within the CSCE. Although the NATO countries still strive to deprive the neutral and nonaligned countries of the right to discuss problems of disarmament, one-third of the countries participating in the CSCE are not admitted to the talks on conventional armaments.

Only in the final month of the work of the Vienna conference was an accord reached that corresponded to the provisions of the Madrid Mandate to keep the possibility of reviewing questions of disarmament in Europe within the framework of the CSCE and the right of all 35 states to be party to this. An extension was successfully agreed upon to the mandate of the conference to strengthen measures of trust, security, and disarmament in Europe, which would ensure embarking upon new and more effective measures of trust. Several other important accords also were reached. Moreover, the NATO countries introduced their draft mandate for future talks on conventional weapons 3 days before the end of the talks in Vienna.

A further reason that hampered constructive work at the Vienna meeting lies in the unrealistic attempts by countries in the West to "haggle" for concessions of some kind from the socialist countries with the help of delays and procrastination. This was particularly noticeable in the final speeches of a number of Western representatives.

According to their logic, said Yuriy Kashlev, the longer we stay in Vienna, the more advantages the West will extract from the internal processes in our country. We must disappoint them: Any attempts to get unilateral advantages out of staying longer or to force on us their one-sided view of human rights and democracy have no future.

Kashlev PRAVDA Interview

PM030914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 87 Second Edition p 6

[Interview with Ambassador Yu.B. Kashlev by unidentified PRAVDA correspondent in Vienna: "Dialogue Will Continue"; date not given -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The latest round of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the CSCE states has ended in the Austrian capital. PRAVDA's correspondent asked Ambassador Yu.B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation, to answer a few questions.

[PRAVDA] Yuriy Borisovich! The all-European meeting in Vienna has been at work for 7 months "net" (not counting the breaks). What are the results as of today?

[Kashlev] As yet we can only speak of preliminary or interim results. Chief among these is that certain prerequisites have been created for an agreement that after Vienna, the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will continue, and talks probably will begin on conventional arms and armed forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

With regard to the continuation of the Stockholm conference, this is advocated by virtually all the delegations taking part in the Vienna meeting. True, there are different opinions on what new confidence-building measures it should examine. Nor is there unity of approach to the objectives and tasks of the new talks on conventional arms, for which a mandate is being elaborated here in Vienna, at consultations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. The NATO draft mandate submitted here a few days ago at the "last minute" does not contain an adequate response to the Warsaw Pact countries' large-scale proposals.

[PRAVDA] What is the situation on humanitarian questions and human rights?

[Kashlev] Here our proposal on convening an all-European conference on the development of humanitarian cooperation in Moscow remains central. We propose that the whole range of problems of human rights be discussed in their entirety in our capital -- political, civil, social, economic, and other rights, as well as cooperation in the area of contacts between people, information, culture, and education. We have offered to make the plenary sessions of the conference open to the public and the press -- this would be a first in the history of all-European measures. Many delegations have given a high assessment of this as a manifestation of glasnost in international relations.

In general, two lines are encountered in the area of humanitarian ties: one of expanding cooperation and departing from confrontation, and the other, pursued by the United States and some of its allies, of reducing the whole extensive range of problems merely to the rules for citizens to travel to other countries.

There very many concrete proposals in the so-called "second basket" of the Helsinki process. The socialist countries advocate that major all-European conferences on the development of East-West trade and economic cooperation, environmental conservation, and the development of scientific ties be held after Vienna.

[PRAVDA] How will the Vienna meeting proceed?

[Kashlev] It has been decided to resume work after the break on 22 September and to make the greatest efforts to complete the meeting by the end of this year.

U.S. Preconditions for Meeting

LD041634 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- Warren Zimmermann, head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna meeting of the states -- participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, has put forward a whole dozen of preconditions for the holding in Moscow of a conference on the development of humanitairan cooperation, Yuriy Kashlev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks, told a TASS diplomatic correspondent today.

Will all those who wish be allowed to attend the conference in Moscow, will demonstrations be allowed in the Soviet capital, will there be enough accommodation at Moscow's hotels for the delegates? -- Such questions worried only the U.S. delegation.

All the other countries were fully satisfied with the weighty political assurances of the Soviet representatives that the same conditions will be ensured in Moscow as at the other international events of the all-European process.

I have an impression, Yuriy Kashlev continued, that the U.S. representative is not interested where and how the foreign delegates to the conference will live in Moscow, rather he is afraid that the USA will lose initiative. The point is that representatives of many Western countries, especially Americans, view the problem of human rights as their trump card, as some one-way traffic in the belief that everything goes well in this respect in their country, while in the Soviet Union everything, allegedly, goes bad. When we propose that a conference on humanitarian cooperation be held in Moscow, this worries them: on the one hand they would like to come to us to kick up a row on the hackneyed issues, but, on the other hand, if Moscow holds for the whole world to see a conference on human rights, this very fact is a certain blow to the stand of the Western countries.

That is, perhaps, why Warren Zimmerman has put forward his far-fetched conditions. Some of them are not worth serious attention, while others are motivated not by concern with the success of the conference but the wish to put it in advance in a bad light.

ZHUKOV VIEWS CSCE PROCESS 12 YEARS AFTER FINAL ACT

PM041521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Yuriy Zhukov: "All-European Process"]

[Text] At 1700 today it will be exactly 12 years since the memorable day when the leaders of 35 European and North American countries signed the CSCE Final Act. As a result of great, strenuous work, that truly unprecedented conference, convened on the socialist countries' initiative, elaborated the principles of relations among states, whose observance would exclude aggression and all kinds of violence from international relations in Europe, and not only in Europe. In this way the all-European process of strengthening security and cooperation was initiated in Helsinki.

The USSR set everyone an example of loyalty to the pledges adopted by incorporating all 10 principles of international relations elaborated by the conference in its constitution and mounting tremendous work to implement them. This is evidenced by the weighty, large-scale initiatives our party and government have advanced over all these years, and particularly since the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum.

Everyone remembers the meetings of representatives of the all-European conference participant countries held in Belgrade and Madrid, the anniversary meeting in Helsinki in 1985, their conferences in Ottawa, Bern, and Budapest, and the Stockholm conference. All these meetings and conferences were held in a complex political situation and frequently encountered serious obstacles created by a group of Western powers, and the United States above all. Nevertheless, the all-European process of ensuring security and cooperation almost always has been marked by progress.

In my view, the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference, during which important accords for strengthening trust among states were elaborated, was of special significance.

The international public expects a great deal from the present meeting of representatives of the all-European conference participant countries being held in Vienna. It already has done considerable work and will resume it in September. Important decisions to end the arms race in Europe, strengthen economic cooperation, and settle humanitarian problems are to be adopted here.

The Soviet delegation and the other socialist countries' delegations in Vienna await a response to their proposals on all these questions, particularly the question of holding an all-European conference in Moscow devoted to problems of developing humanitarian cooperation. There was a time when the Western powers devoted special attention to these problems.

But all kinds of subterfuges began as soon as the Soviet Union suggested discussing them at a conference in Moscow. Is this not because, as was stated at the Soviet delegation's news conference in Vienna the day before yesterday, the pledges the Western powers adopted in Helsinki and Madrid are not being fulfilled, gross violations of human rights are continuing, and obstacles are being created to scientific ties and the exchange of information, and so forth?

The all-European process of strengthening security and cooperation is continuing. Support for it in very broad public circles is increasing. The future belongs to it!

DELEGATE TO VIENNA CSCE PARLEY INTERVIEWED

PM311503 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Jul 87 p 3

[Interview with I.A. Ornatskiy by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent Popov in Vienna: "Thorny Path of Talks"; date not given -- first paragraph is SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA introduction]

[Text] Our correspondent in Austria, Yu. Popov, met Igor Aleksandrovich Ornatskiy, member of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna meeting of CSCE states' representatives, and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Popov] How do you assess the state of affairs at the meeting?

[Ornatskiy] The Vienna meeting began its work in November 1986. The Soviet delegation, like the representatives of other socialist countries, from the very beginning has sought to have the meeting concluded by the date set -- 31 July this year. But, judging by everything, the United States and some of its NATO allies have other intentions. From the very beginning they have been trying to turn the meeting into a kind of discussion club. Circumventing such urgent questions as European military security, the reduction of armed forces, and the development of cooperation in such important areas as economics, science and technology, and the environment, they have launched a debate on the problem of "human rights," not in their own country but in others.

The socialist countries are persistently appealing to their partners to move on to the specific drafting of a final document and to sit down with, as they say, pen in hand ready to begin formulating mutual accords. In their desire to facilitate the agreement of proposals put forward at the Vienna meeting, of which there are more than 150, the socialist states also are proposing for discussion unofficial working documents designed to comprise a kind of outline for the final document. Thus, the socialist countries are doing everything possible to allow the Vienna meeting to come to the most positive results possible by the end of July.

[Popov] You, as the representative of the Soviet delegation, are taking part in the discussion of questions in the so-called second "basket"; that is, environmental and science and technology problems. In principle, these questions have long been the object of broad international cooperation. Can you say what is preventing the participants in the Vienna talks from reaching an agreement on this?

[Ornatskiy] It should be noted that from the very beginning of the meeting the representatives of almost all the 35 participating countries have been stressing the great significance of cooperation in these areas for the development of their national economy and the strengthening of the general climate of trust in Europe. Statements have been made -- by the representatives of Western countries as well -- on the necessity of speeding up the development of all-European cooperation on second "basket" questions. In light of such statements, one also would expect the appropriate specific actions from our partners at the talks. Unfortunately, these expectations have not been justified. In addition, during the meeting statements have been encountered that could not be considered as anything other than attempts to artificially impede mutually advantageous cooperation. For example, how otherwise can statements relating to the fact that the foreign trade monopoly in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the planned management of the economy in them allegedly create serious obstacles to mutually advantageous cooperation be regarded?

But, all the same, the desire to set up and promote business cooperation and to give it a new impetus is predominant. Proposals put forward by the socialist states play an important role in this regard. First, I would mention the initiative on convening an economic forum in Prague. This large-scale meeting could examine as a package the basic, most urgent problems of the development of East-West economic ties, including, of course, problems the Western countries consider to their priority. At the same time, the socialist countries' representatives stress that the main thing now is the establishment of the essential trade and political conditions for arranging economic cooperation between the socialist and the developed capitalist countries of the West. Herein is the root of everything. But here things are far from favorable. The notorious Coordinating Committee continues to widen the lists of goods banned from export to the socialist countries. Here and there a provocative row flares up over the sale of individual types of equipment to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The problems of artificial discriminatory restrictions remain.

[Popov] The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum expressed very definitely the Soviet Union's eagerness to further develop business ties with other countries, including capitalist ones. The processes of restructuring in the Soviet economy and the structural changes outlined by the plenum aroused great interest in economic and financial circles in the West. How, in your opinion, can this influence the achievement of progress in solving the second "basket" questions at the Vienna talks?

[Ornatskiy] The events taking place in the Soviet Union and the results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum arouse very great interest at the Vienna meeting. The processes of the radical restructuring of the management of the economy, including the reorganization of the entire system of our country's foreign economic ties, are creating favorable new opportunities for developing East-West cooperation. Such promising forms of economic interrelations as the setting up of joint enterprises and the development of production cooperation are arousing particular interest. The socialist states have submitted in Vienna a draft document on the development of these new forms of cooperation which, on the whole, was received with good will. For their part the neutral and nonaligned countries also have submitted a corresponding draft document.

Such important questions as the development of science and technology and environmental conservation were posed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. As I already have said, these very problems are the focus of attention of the Vienna meeting participants. The socialist countries also have presented a whole series of proposals on them. Bulgaria, for example, is proposing holding an ecological forum, Romania -- a conference on scientific and technical cooperation. A whole series of other important proposals has been put forward.

CSCE DELEGATION PROPOSAL ON HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

PM021621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Addition to Proposal"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 July -- At a plenary session of the all-European meeting in Vienna, the Soviet delegation has submitted an addition to the USSR's original proposal for convening a conference of CSCE participant states' representatives on developing humanitarian cooperation.

It proposes that the conference's agenda be based on broadening humanitarian cooperation in the context of the human dimension of the Helsinki process on the basis of the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference and other CSCE documents.

It is intended that the conference examine questions of cooperation in encouraging the effective implementation of a whole package of individual rights and freedoms and also cooperation in information, culture, education, and contacts between member states' people, institutions, and organizations.

The discussion is to be oriented toward a practical result and aimed at expanding humanitarian cooperation between the participant states.

It is proposed that the conference be opened at a political level. Its plenary sessions that will be open to representatives from the mass media and the public.

Ambassador Yu.B. Kashlev, head of the delegation, stated that the Soviet side will be guided by the practice and standards existing within the CSCE framework on questions of conducting the conference and familiarizing the Soviet and foreign public with its work.

On the same day, a news conference was held here at which Yu.B. Kashlev explained to journalists the essence of the Soviet proposal.

U.S. Terms for Forum Berated

PM041037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

["Rejoinder" by V. Matveyev: "What Is Washington Scared Of?"]

[Text] Before the CSCE adjourned, Mr Zimmerman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna meeting of representatives of the CSCE states, read out a list of points that, in his opinion, must be fulfilled by the Soviet Union before Washington will be prepared to examine positively the Soviet proposal on convening an all-European conference in Moscow on the development of humanitarian cooperation.

The question itself is perplexing.

The leader of the U.S. delegation in Vienna sees nothing unusual in trying to dictate his conditions to another country that has proposed organizing an extensive international forum in its capital. On what grounds? Who authorized the U.S. diplomat to do this? His bosses in Washington? But they should have given some thought to the impression that this kind of "ultimatum" produces, including on U.S. partners.

Britain's THE GUARDIAN cautiously but quite distinctly hinted how inappropriate and tactless this "step" was. Citing the opinion of a "ranking Western diplomat," it wrote the other day that Mr Zimmerman's conditions "go beyond the bounds of the possible."

Were the U.S. diplomat and his bosses really so naive as to attempt the "impossible"? Of course not. There is a simple explanation for their tactics: They would not like to permit the convening of the proposed conference in Moscow. That is the crux of the matter.

It is not our country but the present policy makers in the United States who are scared of a wide-ranging and open discussion of all aspects of the problem of humanitarian cooperation. Otherwise why did they immediately oppose the Soviet proposal?

If Soviet diplomats used the "Zimmerman approach" they would be justified in demanding that as a condition for the U.S. delegation's participation in the humanitarian forum, Washington fulfill, for example, the following points: eliminating mass unemployment in the United States; ending racial discrimination; observing international norms in issuing entry and exit visas for the United States, particularly to citizens from the socialist states; resolving the problem of the homeless; rejecting the "sanctuary" accorded to inveterate terrorist killers such as the Brazinskases; abandoning persecution of peace supporters; ending propaganda of the cult of violence and enmity among the peoples in some of the mass media; signing all existing international conventions against genocide and racial and other similar outrages; granting equal rights for women; and ending U.S. covert operations in other countries, which, as legislators in the United States itself even admit, violate the elementary norms of international law....

Those 10 points, as we can see. That is not all.

What would the U.S. representatives at the proposed humanitarian forum say on that score? They would have every opportunity to speak openly in the presence of representatives of the public and the press, since the Soviet side has proposed that the conference's plenary sessions would be open sessions -- the first such sessions in the practice of all-European events.

Mr Zimmerman or his colleagues also could state at the forum what they do not like about other countries in this area.

However, they are showing that their hands are unsullied at the prospect of such an open and wide-ranging discussion. There is no other way to describe the U.S. diplomat's "step" in Vienna.

WEST BLAMED FOR RETARDING PROGRESS AT CSCE ROUND

PM040927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Novikov under the rubric "Facts, Events, Opinions" and headlined "At the Vienna Meeting: A Missed Opportunity"]

[Text] Vienna -- All is quiet in the recently built Vienna conference center where the Vienna meeting is taking place. The summer break began on 1 August and lasts until 22 September.

This third break was unplanned. Contrary to the preliminary accord, the Vienna meeting did not complete its work on 31 July. Before the break there was a plenary session at which many delegation heads made speeches.

From their pronouncements it is easy to conclude that the all-European process is being perceived more and more tangibly by practically all the countries of the continent as a unique phenomenon politically indispensable for the Europeans and as a real avenue leading to positive advances in East-West relations.

Many Vienna meeting participants consider that all the necessary prerequisites were there for the successful completion of the Vienna meeting. The international atmosphere was generally favorable.

At the Vienna meeting itself a good basis had been established for reaching mutually acceptable accords. [paragraph continues]

Around 150 proposals had been put forward on the entire spectrum of the Helsinki Final Act, 30 of them relating to further steps to be taken after the Vienna meeting.

The delegations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries did all they could to step up the forum's work and move on to editing the final document. Their approach to this work was highly flexible. The Soviet delegation made 25 specific proposals alone or in conjunction with other delegations. In a number of cases the Soviet delegation expressed a willingness to register texts taken from Western countries' proposals, but the Western delegations were opposed to working on the editing of a final document, refusing to record even their own proposals in it. This was one reason why the decision on completing the meeting by the planned date was not carried out.

The main reason, Soviet delegation head Ambassador Yu.B. Kashlev said in his speech at the plenary session, is that we had to struggle for more than 6 months against the dangerous line pursued by certain Western countries of detaching disarmament from the Helsinki process. NATO still wants to deprive neutral and nonaligned countries of the right to discuss disarmament problems. Another reason why the Vienna meeting has been unnecessarily protracted is the premise of a number of Western delegations that the socialist countries are "debtors" in the CSCE process, whereas the West, apparently, has nothing to do in terms of Final Act fulfillment. It is on these grounds that they are stubbornly ignoring the socialist countries' proposals.

The results of the three rounds of the Vienna meeting clearly demonstrate that the solution of the important tasks facing the forum is possible only in a businesslike atmosphere, without any artificial fueling of sterile polemics and confrontation.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PRESENT ANTITERRORISM PROPOSAL

LD302220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] New York, 30 Jul (TASS) -- TASS Correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: The delegations of the socialist countries at the United Nations have come up with an important initiative for intensifying international efforts to combat international terrorism. Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia believe that the drafting of agreed, basic principles of such cooperation would be an important step on the way to more effective interstate cooperation in combating international terrorism, according to a letter addressed by the UN missions of these countries to the UN secretary general. The letter was circulated today as an official document of the UN General Assembly.

The principles could consolidate, in particular, such basic tenets as the unconditional condemnation of international terrorism, whatever motives are given for terrorist actions; the strict adherence of any methods of combating international terrorism to the commonly acknowledged principles and norms of international law and the impermissibility of unlawful actions by states under the pretext of combating international terrorism; the guarantee of unqualified respect for the right of each people to choose for itself the paths and forms of its development, the acknowledgement of the right to self-determination of all peoples, and the legitimacy of the struggle of national liberation movements; a rejection of the use of force in international relations or the threatened use of it, the search for a fair political settlement of international crises and conflicts, and a peaceful resolution of disputes; strengthening trust between states; participation in existing conventions and cooperation with the aim of signing new agreements of a universal, regional, and bilateral nature; and the inevitability of punishment for those guilty of committing acts of international terrorism, including extradition, where necessary.

The key to a complete eradication of international terrorism lies in the removal of its causes and a general improvement of the international situation, the letter says. Cooperation of states in the efforts to prevent and combat international terrorism should rest on constructive principles and on the basis of respect for the generally recognized standards of international law, in strict conformity with the UN Charter.

In that regard, the delegations of the socialist countries resolutely condemned acts of military, political, and other pressure on sovereign states undertaken under the pretext of combating terrorism and the policy and practice of terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other states and peoples. They spoke out against the identification with terrorist activities of the national liberation struggle and of support for it.

They confirmed once again their readiness to cooperate actively with other states to extirpate terrorism.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CANADIAN AMBASSADOR 3 AUG

LD031110 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 3 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Canada's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Vernon Turner, at his request.

The ambassador handed over a personal message from Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark.

During the conversation they discussed questions of bilateral relations of mutual interest and major international problems. They reaffirmed the desire of the two sides to strengthen trends towards the further development of relations between the USSR and Canada.

Kamentsev Receives

LD031615 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 3 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received the Ambassador of Canada in the USSR Vernon Turner on the latter's request.

They discussed questions connected with the further development of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Canada.

REAGAN BREAKS SILENCE ON IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

LD011514 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 1 TASS -- President Reagan has all of a sudden broken the "vow of silence" carefully preserved by him until now over the "Iran-contra" affair, which plunged the Republican Administration into its most serious political crisis.

Before the opening of talks in the White House with president of Gabon, who arrived on a working visit here, Reagan claimed that he had not heard "a single word that indicated in any of the testimony that laws were broken." After making this statement, the chief executive again stressed that he was not going to answer questions in connection with the exposure of the administration's clandestine operations, but intended to "speak out on that whole subject and the subject of this whole affair when the hearings are over."

Senator Paul Sarbanes, member of the Senate Select Commission on "Irangate", expressed bewilderment in connection with this stand of the President. Speaking in an interview with the television company CBS he said that it is absolutely unclear how the President could make such a statement. Making criminal charges and deciding whether the laws were broken is within the powers of a special prosecuting attorney, who is engaged in a parallel investigation into that matter, while the aim of the Congress hearings is to find out what happened. By now, Special Prosecuting Attorney Lawrence Walsh has made charges of criminal offences already against two participants in the clandestine "Iran-contra" operations.

It is hard to understand, the NBC television company points out, why the President sees no evidence that laws were broken. What is then his opinion about the fact that already 23 persons requested immunity from criminal prosecution and received it as a precondition for giving testimony by them? The investigators of the Justice Department have found violations of law, which may include abuse of funds, conspiracy, unlawful transfer of funds, fraud, embezzlement and false testimony. Besides, there is incriminating evidence received in the course of the investigation into the collection of funds for aid to the contras. The President, the NBC stressed, requested that a special attorney be appointed, and this is done with the view of a search for reliable information that serious offense was committed.

How then it can be claimed that there is no testimony that laws were broken, the TV company inquires.

The UPI agency quotes presidential aides as saying that in the television address planned by the President for the first half of August over the Irangate scandal Reagan intends to announce his plan for the start of a new campaign in order to achieve an increase in U.S. aid to the contras. According the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES, the Reagan administration intends to get from Congress another 300 million dollars for granting aid to the contras over the remaining year and a half of the Reagan administration in power.

TASS Notes End of Hearings

LD041656 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 4 TASS -- The entire affair is a chain of deception and impudent violation of justice, Daniel Inouye, chairman of the special Senate commission, has observed, summing up public hearings into the Iran-contra scandal at U.S. Congress.

The public hearings showed that administration officials, retired generals and unscrupulous financiers had acted for several years as a secret government within the government, conducting U.S. foreign policy in such volatile regions as the Middle East and Central America in violation of U.S. laws.

All the individuals mixed up one way or another in the scandal, in giving evidence, sought to prevent members of the special congressional commissions from establishing documentarily President Reagan's direct involvement in the covert actions.

As a result, a number of major issues remained unsettled. Nevertheless, many legislators and most Americans believe that Ronald Reagan lies in saying he knew nothing, for instance, of the diversion of proceeds from the sale of arms to Iran to Nicaraguan contras.

The special commissions are beginning closed-door meetings today. They will hear several high-ranking CIA officials and then start making a report on the results of the hearings.

The report will be sent to a special prosecutor investigating criminal aspects of the Iran-contra affair.

Attorney-General Edwin Meese said he did not rule out the possibility of instituting criminal proceedings. Local analysts believe, however, that only small fry were likely to be brought to trial.

On the whole, the hearings on the Capitol Hill could be described as great cry and little wool. [sentence as received] What is also clear is that the administration is not going to give up its policy of crude, power pressure in various regions.

RETALIATORY RESTRICTIONS ON U.S. NEWSMEN HINTED

PM311047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] Several days ago specific examples of how the professional rights of correspondents from the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states are encroached upon in the United States were cited to journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center. Only some of these correspondents have access to White House news conferences. And since 1 June their opportunities to attend press briefings in the U.S. State Department have been considerably limited.

Immediately after the Moscow briefing these issues were raised by journalists in Washington with C. Redman, assistant secretary of state for public affairs. They wanted to know how it is that, on the one hand, American officials always talk about "a free flow of information" while, on the other, they simply hinder the normal course of journalism. As was evident from the reaction of those present, journalists did not manage to elicit satisfactory answers to these questions. Our TASS correspondent asked B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, to comment on the situation.

We too, of course, are not satisfied with the answers given. The Helsinki Final Act stresses that, to improve journalists' working conditions, the signatory states should "increase the opportunities for journalists from signatory states to come into personal contact with the sources of their information, including organizations and official institutions." But the State Department is doing exactly the reverse: It is reducing the opportunities for journalists from socialist countries to pursue their professional activity.

One cannot fail to draw attention to the clear misrepresentation in the explanations given by the assistant secretary of state. He told journalists that he "has no knowledge of any official Soviet protests" regarding the introduction of the new restrictions on attendance at press briefings. Let us make it clear: An official protest on this matter was made personally to Redman by a Soviet Embassy representative on 1 July.

Attempts are being made to explain these restrictions on access to press buildings by citing "national security" considerations. Journalists are escorted to briefings and news conferences in the State Department like tankers in the Persian Gulf. Nothing like this happens at the Moscow press center. American journalists are free to attend all functions there. Surely the State Department does not want the doors to be closed to them?

'INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA' VIEWS U.S. MEDIA PERCEPTIONS

LD022124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 87

["International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, including interview with Boris Yeltsin by CBS journalist Diane Sawyer; passages within quotation marks recorded -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Gerasimov] Hello, comrades. On today's International Panorama: how U.S. correspondents see and present the Soviet Union, and how Soviet correspondents see and present the United States. Do we see each other the way we really are or do we depict each other based on our own fears and prejudices? To what extent do our preconceptions and the so-called stereotypes distort objective reality? Let us start today with a visual riddle. [video shows a pop concert with fans going wild] The picture is an ordinary one, thanks to television, but the riddle is as follows: Where is it taking place? Generally speaking, such scenes can be seen nowadays almost everywhere; it is a general epidemic among youth. Yet we associate such pictures, first of all, with the United States. The episode we just showed is U.S. footage of Soviet pop music fans. One seeks recognizable features, and, you must agree, there is something familiar. It is impossible to distinguish between this and a similar scene in the United States. [passage omitted]

[Video shows Yeltsin walkabout] One U.S. report is dedicated to the work of Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin. For 2 days correspondents followed him everywhere, visited construction sites and shops. The Americans returned to one of the shops 5 days later on their own. [video shows a food store] Correspondent Diane Sawyer says: Meat is still there, yet it is perhaps of a lower quality. Diane Sawyer would not have reached the top of U.S. television journalism if she did not know how to ask sharp questions. [video shows Sawyer and Yeltsin in his office] She asks: What would have happened to you under Brezhnev if you had spoken and acted as you do now?

[Yeltsin, in Russian with superimposed English translation and Russian screen captions] "I could have been fired. For sure."

[Gerasimov] The U.S. journalist carries on with her offensive. She asks: Do you like criticism?

[Yeltsin] "Certainly."

[Sawyer, in English with superimposed Russian translation]: "You do not seem too sure."

[Yeltsin] "I, too, grew up in that epoch, during the stagnation, when those methods and forms of work were in evidence. I was there. I am an accomplice to it. I need to restructure myself too. And to say that I love criticism like I love a woman would be nonsense."

[Gerasimov] Diane Sawyer continues her crucial offensive and asks: Does it mean some people are beginning to realize that socialism is a mistake?

[Yeltsin] "I pity those people. They are mistaken. In time they will have to revise their views. I am confident of that." [passage omitted]

MULATOV COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW041215 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Mulatov commentary from the "World Today" program]

[Text] We have reported on the consultative meeting held in Beijing last weekend between representatives of the Soviet and Chinese Ministries of Foreign Affairs on the agenda of the forthcoming 42d session of the UN General Assembly, including the disarmament issue. The following is a commentary on this by our station observer Mulatov:

It is a good phenomenon that among the diplomatic activities between the Soviet Union and China, there is a more and more extensive useful exchange of views on impending questions about the life of the two peoples. We, two socialist countries, both realize our responsibilities in today's turbulent world for consolidating the basis for peaceful coexistence and promoting a healthy international situation. The fact that China has recently expressed in an increasingly serious manner its attitude toward the disarmament issue has resulted in greater possibilities for our two socialist countries to expand their mutual understanding and cooperation in the international arena. Moreover, the Soviet and Chinese stands are similar or close to each other on a series of relative urgent issues. On the question of preventing militarization of space, for example, both the Soviet Union and China firmly oppose any plan to expand the arms race to space. Yet the United States, supported by numerous NATO countries and Japan, attaches importance to the militarization of space. In the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, it is imperative to duly appraise the U.S. policy in preparation for Star Wars.

In the struggle for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the Asian-Pacific and other regions, cooperation among all peace-loving countries is of increasing urgency. Among the five nuclear powers today, only the Soviet Union and China unconditionally support the specific proposals made by other countries in this regard. The United States and the two other Western nuclear powers refuse to sign the protocol appended to the Treaty on Establishment of a Nuclear-Free Zone in the South Pacific. The U.S. act in opposing the transformation of the Korean peninsula and Southeast Asia into nuclear-free zones cannot but make us alert.

Undoubtedly, the next UN General Assembly session will discuss issues on eliminating the hot spots and conflicting situations in various areas. Even though the Soviet and Chinese views are not identical on every issue in this regard, their stands on many of the issues are close to each other. It was a very good phenomenon that the Soviet-Chinese consultative meeting was held on the agenda of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, including the disarmament issue. There is great potential for the Soviet Union and China to carry out successful cooperation in the international arena.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 29 JUL

PM311149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 1, 4

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed arrived in Moscow on 29 July on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport Mahathir bin Mohamed and his wife were greeted on the tarmac by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The welcoming party included V.M. Kamentsev and B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR Ministers B.I. Aristov, A.N. Volkov, B.I. Gostev, and N.V. Lemayev; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; K.M. Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs; V.I. Tikhonov, USSR first deputy minister of the maritime fleet; I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; F.I. Potapenko, USSR ambassador to Malaysia; Army General S.I. Postnikov, ground forces first deputy commander in chief; and other officials.

The welcoming party also included M.M. Sathiah, Malaysian ambassador to the USSR, and the heads of Southeast Asian countries' diplomatic missions in the USSR.

The Malaysian and Soviet state flags were flying at the airport. An honor guard made up of troops from the Moscow garrison was drawn up on the tarmac. A band played the two countries' national anthems.

V.S. Murakhovskiy and Mahathir bin Mohamed inspected the Soviet troops.

The welcoming ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The two countries' state flags and welcoming placards had been set up in the capital's streets and squares on the route followed by the motorcade with its motorcycle escort.

On the same day Soviet-Malaysian talks began in the Kremlin.

On the Soviet side the talks are being conducted by V.S. Murakhovskiy. Taking part are E.A. Shevardnadze, N.V. Talyzin, V.M. Kamentsev, B.L. Tolstykh, B.I. Aristov; USSR Maritime Fleet Minister Yu.M. Volmer; B.I. Gostev, N.V. Lemayev, K.F. Katushev, I.A. Rogachev, and F.I. Potapenko;

On the Malaysian side -- Mahathir bin Mohamed; Sami Vellu, minister of works and utilities; Lim Keng Yaik, minister of primary industries; Rafidah Aziz, minister of trade and industry; Abu Hassan Omar, foreign minister; Lau Khiyeng Ding [name as published], deputy minister of science, technology, and the environment; M.M. Sathiah; Akhmad Bin Yusof [name as published], director general of the prime minister's department; General Datuk Khashim Mokhd Ali [name as published], ground forces commander; and Razali Ismail [name as published], deputy secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

On 30 July the Malaysian Government head visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He observed a minute's silence in memory of the founder of the Soviet state.

Mahathir bin Mohamed paid tribute to the Soviet troops who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism for the sake of world peace. He laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

The visitor was accompanied by B.L. Tolstykh and other officials.

Shevardnadze-Omar Meeting

LD301707 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting today with the foreign minister of Malaysia Abu Hassan Omar, within the framework of the official visit of the Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir bin Mohamed to the Soviet Union.

They had a frank, constructive and mutually-beneficial exchange of opinions on a wide range of problems of great importance for ensuring the stable development of Soviet-Malaysian problems and improving the international situation.

During the meeting the two ministers gave special attention to discussing the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, particularly in South East Asia, to the search of ways to settle the conflict situations there, specifically the situation around Kampuchea, and establishing extensive mutually-beneficial cooperation of all states of the region.

The two sides set forth their arguments in favour of making South East Asia a peace zone and, in the long-run, a nuclear free zone.

Eduard Shevardnadze extended an invitation to the foreign minister of Malyasia to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Kremlin Dinner Participants

LD302137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A dinner was held today on behalf of the USSR Government in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed and his wife. Among the guests were Malaysian officials accompanying him on his trip. On the Soviet side, Comrade Murakhovskiy and his wife, Comrades Shevardnadze and Talyzin, and other officials were present at the dinner. Comrade Murakhovskiy and Mahathir bin Mohamed made speeches, which were listened to with attention and which were greeted with applause.

Murakhovskiy Speech

PM311133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 30 July Kremlin dinner in honor of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahahtir bin Mohamed under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] V.S. Murakhovskiy's Speech [subhead]

First and foremost, permit me on behalf of the Soviet Government, he said, to welcome you, your wife, and all the Malaysian guests in attendance to the Kremlin.

The Soviet Union sees your official visit as an important event in developing bilateral relations and expresses the hope that your forthcoming meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and your meetings and talks in Moscow, Leningrad, and Uzbekistan will have a fruitful effect on bilateral relations and will benefit peace and cooperation.

Your visit, Mr Mahathir, is taking place at a portentous time -- a period of major and truly revolutionary transformations in our country. Important tasks in implementing this course were examined at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, which worked out an extensive program for radically reforming management and stressed the social thrust of economic restructuring.

Today restructuring is an irreversible reality. The people believe in it and wholly support it. The self-awareness of the masses is growing, the democratization process is proceeding actively, a new atmosphere is taking shape in society, and discipline and order are strengthening. This is the mood we are taking with us as we approach the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The socioeconomic transformations in the USSR are also generating an international response. As you aptly noted during your talks yesterday, the Soviet words "restructuring" and "glasnost" are becoming more and more well-known and popular in Malaysia too. All this is undoubtedly having an effect on improving [potepleniye] all aspects of cooperation.

We advocate strengthening and expanding economic ties with your country and stepping up trade. Unutilized potential exists in this area and, as our talks show, mutually advantageous ties in various economic areas could be considerably developed in the next few years to the benefit of both countries.

It is gratifying to note that Soviet-Malaysian interstate contacts are strengthening. We think this is natural and useful. The Soviet Union and Malaysia are located in the Asia-Pacific region and have a stake in ensuring that this common home of ours is peaceful and secure.

Such a dialogue is particularly important now in view of the prevailing complex and tense atmosphere in the world which urgently requires the effective and responsible participation of all states, irrespective of their size or socioeconomic system, in efforts to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and ensure peace and security on our planet.

It is entirely natural that it is these cardinal questions which are to the fore among the problems examined at the talks.

We also discussed other questions of a global and regional nature of interest to both sides. Common approaches and common interests on many of these questions came to light, although our viewpoints did not coincide in everything. It is important that a comparison of assessments and views leads to better mutual understanding and expands the scope for cooperation and joint quests for solutions to urgent problems.

I would like to dwell particularly on the tasks of safeguarding peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. The still tense and sometimes explosive situation in the area, the continuation of the arms race, and strong-arm confrontation in various parts of the region are leading to a further growth in world tension and are threatening the stability of international trade and economic ties. All this directly damages the national interests of the peoples living there.

The USSR is a consistent and convinced proponent of turning Asia and the Pacific and Indian Oceans into an arena of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. We consider security in this region to be an important prerequisite and component element in the creation of a comprehensive international security system.

Our vision of a peaceful and secure future for the Asia-Pacific region and our understanding of the ways and means of advancing toward this goal were clearly and precisely set forth in the program issued exactly 1 year ago by M.S. Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech and subsequently developed and made concrete in his speeches during his visit to India. That was where a document of historic importance -- the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nonviolent and nuclear-free world -- was launched. These two events were important milestones in the search for peace and security in a vast part of the world inhabited by more than half of all mankind.

The major initiatives which M.S. Gorbachev recently advanced in his interview with the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA were weighty new confirmation of the USSR's resolve to promote an improvement in the situation. They were received positively both in Asian countries and worldwide, because they are consonant with the peoples' aspirations.

We highly assess the fact that these initiatives also met with a positive and interested response from the Malaysian leadership.

An opportunity has now appeared to conclude an agreement with Washington on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles both in Europe and in Asia -- in other words, to implement the "global double-zero" concept. This first step could open up prospects for other larger-scale accords linked in the most direct fashion with the problems of international security, including in Asia and the Pacific.

A reduction in military confrontation, the elimination of foreign military presence, and the comprehensive development of interregional and pan-Asian dialogue as an inalienable part of the process of strengthening confidence among states would be of great importance for improving the region's situation.

The implementation of the constructive program advanced recently by the DPRK Government for a phased reduction in armed forces in the North and South and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea by 1992 would radically improve the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The Soviet Union takes a positive view of the joint efforts being made by Malaysia along with the other ASEAN countries to improve the situation in Southeast Asia and to create a nuclear-free zone in the region, which would be an important contribution on the road to a nuclear-free world.

We have our differences regarding the sources and essence of the conflict around Cambodia. However, the USSR and Malaysia are united in the opinion that there is only one way to settle it -- the way of political dialogue with the participation of all the country's patriotic national forces and all other interested parties.

I would like to express the conviction that the region's states have sufficient political wisdom to resolve the questions relating to Cambodia which would accord with the interests of its long-suffering people and the interests of peace and stability in this part of Asia. All constructive initiatives and practical steps aimed at restoring a just and lasting peace in Southeast Asia will meet with understanding and support in the Soviet Union. The well-known proposals from the three Indochinese countries are aimed in this direction. We are in solidarity with them.

ASEAN, which is playing an ever greater role in regional and pan-Asian affairs, will soon be celebrating its 20th anniversary. In this regard I would like once again to stress the Soviet Union's desire to continue the line of coordinating mutually useful contacts with ASEAN.

Relationships in the modern world are such that no one country -- however far removed it might be from the line of nuclear confrontation -- can live a peaceful and full life until the threat of nuclear war has been averted and until people are faced with the alternative of surviving together or perishing together. This is the situation in which -- as the Malaysian expression vividly puts it -- "the victor turns into ashes, and the vanquished into coal."

The Soviet-Malaysian talks are not yet over, but already one fundamentally important conclusion can be drawn: Both sides have expressed their firm conviction that now more than ever it is vital to step up our efforts along with all other interested states with a view to maintaining and strengthening peace, averting the nuclear threat, and seeking ways leading to a just political solution to Asian and global problems.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that your visit, Mr Prime Minister, and the signing of a number of important bilateral agreements during it will lead to a further strengthening of mutual understanding and the expansion of cooperation between our countries.

I wish you, Mr Prime Minister, your esteemed wife, and the other Malaysian guests good health and successes, and through you, further progress and prosperity for Malaysia and its talented and industrious people.

A speech was then delivered by Mahathir bin Mohamed.

Mahathir Speech

PM021427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed at 30 July Kremlin dinner in his honor under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere": "Speech by Mahathir bin Mohamed"]

[Text] I am happy, he said, to come to Moscow -- the capital of your great country, Russia, and a city I have read much about but never visited. May I take this opportunity to express gratitude to the Soviet Government for its excellent organization of the visit and for the cordial hospitality shown to me and the members of my delegation.

The prepared program for the visit allows me and my delegation to visit various parts of your country and meet with representatives of various ethnic groups. This will undoubtedly allow us to form a better impression of your country and people and to understand them more deeply.

My visit to your country coincides with two important jubilees: the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. Your jubilee is of particular importance for the Soviet people in light of the changes taking place in the Soviet Union under the leadership of your dynamic General Secretary Mr M.S. Gorbachev.

I sense a new mood and a new feeling of purposefulness in today's Soviet Union. Your leadership has chosen the path of openness, and the glasnost campaign it is pursuing is attracting close attention worldwide. I wish you every possible success in your undertakings and hope that they will promote the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity.

I am pleased to note that the restructuring process inside the country is being supplemented by a vigorous new foreign policy, particularly as far as the struggle for peace and the search for new solutions aimed at stopping regional conflicts are concerned.

As a nonnuclear country firmly devoted to the cause of peace and disarmament, Malaysia welcomes your nuclear disarmament initiatives. We agree with you that the world must overcome the threat created by nuclear confrontation and that new thinking and political courage are needed to stop the arms race. We hope that the Geneva talks will soon bear definite fruit for the good of mankind. If the threat of nuclear war is averted and a spirit of goodwill prevails in relations among countries, that would make it possible to resolve without difficulty many other urgent questions. One need only imagine the enormous resources which would thereby be released for the constructive development of states and all mankind.

Our talks revealed a coincidence of views between the Soviet Union and Malaysia on many global problems. We share your interest in disarmament and your desire to strengthen security on a global scale. Both our countries support the role of the United Nations and the UN institutions. Both you and we wholly support the struggle for freedom and human dignity under way in southern Africa. Our views coincide with regard to the position on the Near East. As a nonaligned country, Malaysia welcomes the understanding with which the Soviet Union approaches the aspirations of the Nonaligned Movement.

Malaysia recognizes that the Soviet Union is part and parcel of the Asia-Pacific region. In this context we welcome the important statement on the questions of security in Asia and the Pacific issued by General Secretary Gorbachev in Vladivostok last year. This statement was a timely reminder that the Soviet Union attaches due importance to its place and role among the Asian and Pacific countries. We recognized with satisfaction that the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with the United States in ending the arms race, to improve relations with China and Japan, to withdraw its troops from other countries' territories, and to strengthen its relations with other states in the region, including Malaysia.

Malaysia and the other ASEAN members are profoundly concerned about the prospects for peace, stability, and regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, we clearly recognize that in view of the complexity and diversity of the Pacific countries these questions cannot be resolved on the basis of the customary approaches used in the past.

We believe that efforts should be focused first and foremost on easing the tension in the region that emerged as a result of conflicts leading to as escalation of great power rivalry, which has caused divisions and dissension in the region.

We are concerned above all by the conflicts in Afghanistan and Cambodia, whose settlement is an indispensable condition for the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the establishment of peace.

Mr Gorbachev has called Afghanistan a "bleeding wound." For us Cambodia has become a suppurating abscess seriously undermining our region's health. In order to ensure that the Vladivostok and Delhi ideals become reality these conflicts must be settled as a matter of urgency.

As a member of the Islamic Conference Organization, Malaysia is profoundly concerned about the situation in Afghanistan. We can never accept what has happened in Afghanistan -- an independent and sovereign country -- as a fait accompli. We welcome the Soviet Union's declared policy of withdrawing troops and await the speedy conclusion of an agreement on this question at the Geneva talks. We believe that the principle of self-determination should be implemented in Afghanistan. As a small developing country, we nonetheless quite clearly oppose any cases of the fundamental principles of relations between states being ignored and violated.

Cambodia is one of the main subjects of our concern. At the end of the second war in Indochina, Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries were among the first to extend the hand of friendship and assistance to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. We were guided by the ASEAN doctrine on regional cooperation, and our aim was to implement the ASEAN proposal on creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia, which could only be achieved through effective cooperation and collaboration among all countries of the region on the basis of mutual understanding and trust. The concept of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality presupposes a policy of equidistance between the region's states and the great powers, which would allow the former to independently determine their own destiny and shoulder responsibility for their own security.

Reference is often made to the realities of the situation in Cambodia. The main reality is that the occupation of Cambodia by a foreign state was a violation of an important principle of international relations and set a dangerous precedent. The ASEAN countries have submitted sensible proposals aimed at solving the problem. These proposals are supported by the overwhelming majority of members of the international community.

ASEAN has proposed the withdrawal of foreign troops and their replacement with international peacekeeping forces in order to ensure that neither side assumes a dominant position in Cambodia in the period before the holding of internationally controlled elections to the government of a neutral and nonaligned Cambodia. This would allow the long-suffering Cambodian people to determine their own future. This process would also safeguard the interest of all countries outside the region.

ASEAN has made great efforts to maintain dialogue with all interested parties with a view to finding a solution through talks. We believe that the Soviet Union's role in this process is exceptionally important. Your leaders have already met with certain leaders of the ASEAN countries and discussed the question with them. I believe that our talks have expanded these consultations even further. The ASEAN summit to be held at the end of the year in Manila will allow my colleagues and I to review the results of our consultations with you and other interested parties.

The settlement of the aforesaid unresolved conflicts and the subsequent demilitarization of the region in conjunction with other "confidence-building measures" will undoubtedly allow the countries of the Asia-Pacific region to pool their efforts to utilize the region's immense potential in the interests of ensuring the prosperity of its peoples. Without progress on the questions I have mentioned the region will remain split and potentially unstable.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. A great deal has been accomplished over this period. One of the main aims of my visit to your country is to strengthen our ties and discuss future cooperation between us. Two new agreements will be signed tomorrow on shipping and the lifting of dual taxation, which will further boost cooperation. We have a market economy in our country, and your organizations must establish effective business ties with our private sector. You can be sure that my government will support this process.

We will see the beautiful city of Leningrad and visit wonderful Uzbekistan. We will learn about your leadership's efforts to build a better society in your country. We will see certain results of these efforts for ourselves. On the whole it will be an unforgettable trip, which we will recall with pleasure after leaving the Soviet Union.

On behalf of my wife and the Malaysian delegation I would like to thank you and the Soviet Government for the very warm reception and generous hospitality accorded us during our stay here.

In conclusion, the guest wished V.S. Murakhovskiy and his wife good health and advocated the development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Malaysian peoples.

Gorbachev-Mahathir Talks

LD311753 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting in the Kremlin today with the Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir bin Mohamed, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

Major problems agitating the world community, including countries of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as prospects of developing Soviet-Malaysian relations were studied on a broad plane in the course of the conversation which was characterised by goodwill and mutual understanding.

Greeting Mahathir bin Mohamed on behalf of the Soviet leadership Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the view that the prime minister's visit, the talks that have been held would facilitate the further development of relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union is prepared to develop relations with Malaysia to the extent to which the Malaysian leadership is prepared for this. We would like to expand exchanges with Malaysia in the field of economy, science, technology, culture and along other directions on the basis of respect for sovereignty, equality and each other's independence, Mikhail Gorbachev said. We have already accumulated experience of developing relations on the basis of these principles with many Asian and Pacific countries.

While acting independently in the international arena the Soviet Union and Malaysia approach many issues from coinciding positions. This is a serious basis for cooperation.

Mahathir bin Mohamed stressed the Malaysian Government's interest in expanding ties with the Soviet Union. He said Soviet representatives should more frequently visit Malaysia and Malaysian representatives should more frequently visit the USSR.

The Soviet Union has outlined the concept of its relations with countries of the Asia-Pacific region in Vladivostok, Mikhail Gorbachev said. This concept is based on an analysis of real processes in this huge region. One of the realities characteristic of this region and of the world in general is the striving of countries and peoples for independent development.

We support the striving for independence not because we want to inflict damage to anybody's interests but because new international relations can be developed only on this basis. This reality cannot be ignored and must be taken into account. And the sooner it will be realised by all, the quicker international relations will enter the normal channel, the channel of cooperation. The world has changed and it is time for all to realise this. The main thing is (?to respect the) right of every people to choose its own road of development, the right to shape its destiny and to manage its natural and manpower resources. If politicians, the leaders of states fail to understand this and will rely on obsolete principles, nothing good will come out of this.

Mahathir bin Mohamed said that the ideas contained in the Vladivostok speech and the interview to the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA were received with interest in Malaysia. He said his country proceeded from the premise that the Soviet Union is an Asian and Pacific power and has interests in that region and in the world as a whole. The Malaysian Government holds that in showing interest in the Asia-Pacific region the Soviet Union guides itself not by a striving for rivalry but by interests of strengthening stability in the Asia-Pacific region which needs it. Malaysia is not worried by the Soviet initiatives. As an independent country Malaysia has its own point of view and intends firmly to uphold it.

It was noted that the Soviet Union favours the growing contribution by Malaysia and other ASEAN countries to world affairs, to the development of regional cooperation. Our country is prepared to maintain relations with ASEAN as with an organisation and also with each individual country belonging to this association, Mikhail Gorbachev said. It goes without saying that we would like to develop our relations with ASEAN without inflicting damage to the interests of third countries. Generally speaking, both in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world as a whole relations can be developed only on the basis of a balance of interests.

Problems of liquidating economic backwardness, of interconnection between disarmament and development and the establishment of a new world economic order were discussed during the conversation.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed the need to internationalise these problems, to search for approaches to them on the basis of combining the interests of all states and finding some organisational forms to solve them. The United Nations Organisation is a suitable forum for this. On its part the Soviet Union intends to make its contribution to the solution of these important problems.

The Malaysian head of government stressed the importance of raising the role of the United Nations Organisation in the contemporary world in the interests of all countries, big and small, and expressed the view that preference should be given to the solution of the world community's problems on a multilateral and not bilateral basis.

In this connection Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet perception of the world, the new thinking proceeded from a recognition of the value of such an approach.

Both sides expressed interest in continuing contacts on questions of interest to the Soviet Union and Malaysia. The Soviet-Malaysian protocol on consultations signed during the prime minister's visit creates a good possibility for this.

The prime minister invited the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to visit Malaysia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. We have a big interest in that region, Mikhail Gorbachev said. We will do everything for relations and cooperation with Malaysia in various fields to develop.

Mahathir News Conference

LD311625 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- "We are quite satisfied with the results of the visit to the Soviet Union and hope that the conversations that took place will help extend relations with the Soviet people in the interests of both countries," said Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, in the USSR on an official visit. He made this statement today at a press conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Centre for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The prime minister said that there was a coincidence of views in Moscow on a whole set of international issues, but there were, of course, differences in views as well. As for bilateral relations, the prime minister said, areas were outlined for extending cooperation, which included not only trade but also political and cultural ties.

The Malaysian Government closely studied Mikhail Gorbachev's interview to the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA and Malaysia agrees on the whole with the position expressed in it. Malaysia supports the provisions put forth by the Soviet leader in the Vladivostok speech.

"We understood," Mahathir bin Mohamed said, "that the Soviet Union shows serious interest in normalising the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, which could lead to lessening tensions in the world. "The Soviet Union," the prime minister stressed, "is prepared to cooperate with the United States as well in the interests of peace."

ASEAN countries have officially proclaimed the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South East Asia. The problem of a nuclear-free zone in the region is yet to be solved. However, Malaysia favours this and would like to see the entire world free from nuclear weapons.

In reply to questions by Western journalists on the situation around Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the prime minister said that the normalisation of the situation there must be attained through a political settlement rather than by force of arms.

Further Report

BK311459 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1443 GMT 31 Jul 87

[By Abdul Rahman Sulaiman]

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed said Friday he has "something of benefit" to convey to his fellow leaders in ASEAN following his talks with Soviet Communist Party Secretary-General Mikhail Gorbachev.

However, the prime minister, who is the first Third World leader to meet Gorbachev since the Soviet leader took over the Kremlin leadership about a year ago, did not elaborate.

He considered his "four-eyes" meeting with the Soviet leaders, held in a cordial and open atmosphere, "very satisfactory".

"I find Mr. Gorbachev an easy man to talk to. He was willing to listen to our views calmly," he told Malaysian newsmen after the two-hour meeting.

Asked how sincere Gorbachev was, Dr Mahathir said he felt that the Soviet leader was determined to implement the policies and objectives that had been announced by him.

Gorbachev surprised the Western world as well as the Eastern bloc recently when he announced the "double zero option" which includes an offer of withdrawal of Soviet short- and medium-range guided missiles from throughout the world if the United States did the same.

Dr Mahathir said Malaysia supported the move, describing it as contributing to world peace and reducing the arms race among the superpowers.

On the Soviet Union's views about Malaysia, he said the Soviet leaders seemed to understand Malaysia's stand in various matters and respected as well as recognised Malaysia's position as a non-aligned country which was actively involved in efforts to promote world peace and other activities, including the fight against drugs at international level.

Other matters touched on at the meeting included international politics and economics, bilateral relations and trade matters, he added.

The prime minister said Gorbachev agreed with him that internal problems of Asia-Pacific nations should be overcome by the countries concerned and that any conflict between nations should be resolved politically and not through war.

However, he said Gorbachev felt that countries, in solving problems, should be willing to make changes instead of adopting a conservative stand.

He said Malaysia agreed with this view as, in principle, "we are pragmatists" when it came to economic problems.

He said the two countries agreed that current world economic problems could be solved through multi-lateral talks through United Nations forums.

Asked whether he received any commitment from Gorbachev on steps to be taken to resolve the Kampuchean and Afghanistan problem, Dr Mahathir said the matter was not discussed specifically.

Dr Mahathir also said he expressed Malaysia's stand over the Antarctica issue, adding that Gorbachev agreed to look into the matter to determine why Malaysia and other Third World countries were not satisfied with the present treaty.

The Soviet Union is one of the signatories of the treaty.

On bilateral relations, Dr Mahathir said both agreed on the need to step up the present relations between Malaysia and the Soviet Union.

They also agreed to work towards stepping up trade, which currently amounted to 600 million ringgit (about US$240 million) and was in Malaysia's favour.

The prime minister said he and the Soviet leader shared the view that efforts must be made to reduce the trade imbalance by increasing trade and not reducing the import of Malaysian goods.

End of Moscow Talks

PM040939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Constructive Atmosphere"]

[Text] Talks between Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the Soviet Government's invitation, ended in the Kremlin on 31 July.

Participating in the talks on the Soviet side were: E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Kamentsev and B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, Yu.M. Volmer, B.I. Gostev, and N.V. Lemayev, USSR ministers; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and F.I. Potapenko, USSR ambassador to Malaysia.

Participating on the Malaysian side were: Samy Vellu, minister of works and utilities; Lim Keng Yaik, minister of primary industries; Rafidah Aziz, minister of trade and industry; Abu Hassan Omar, minister of foreign affairs; Lau Khiyeng Ding [name as published], deputy minister of science, technology, and the environment; M.M. Sathiah, Malaysian ambassador to the USSR: Adhmad bin Yusof [name as published], director general of the prime minister's department; General Khashim Mokhd Ali [name as published], commander of the ground forces; and Razali Ismail [name as published], Foreign Ministry deputy secretary general.

Views were exchanged in detail on ways to develop Soviet-Malaysian relations and ways to solve pressing international problems, including problems in the Asia-Pacific region and Southeast Asia.

Mahathir bin Mohamed was briefed on the main aspects of the present restructuring of economic, political, social, and cultural life in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet side stressed that its approach to solving international problems is based on the pressing need to save mankind from the nuclear threat. [paragraph continues]

It was noted that thanks to the Soviet Union's constructive initiative real prospects have now been opened for drafting and quickly signing an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of a whole class of nuclear weapons -- medium-range and theater missiles in Europe and Asia.

Mahathir bin Mohamed stated that the restructuring in the Soviet Union, the expansion of openness, and the dynamism and flexibilty of its foreign policy are having a positive impact on the world and are creating more favorable conditions for the development of Soviet-Malaysian relations. He spoke highly of the Soviet disarmament proposals and noted their great importance for ensuring mankind's survival.

When the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and Southeast Asia was discussed, the Soviet side stressed that the USSR fully supports the constructive course of the three Indochinese countries to achieve a political settlement of the situation around Cambodia and views as fruitful the idea of national reconciliation in Cambodia. Malaysia and other ASEAN countries could play a positive role in this process.

On stating Malaysia's positive attitude toward the Vladivostok initiatives, Mahathir bin Mohamed welcomed the new Soviet proposals outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev in his answers to the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA.

The participants in the talks expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly ties between the USSR and Malaysia and declared their support for the invigoration and expansion of cooperation in various fields, first of all in trade and economy with due account for the existing potential opportunities for this.

Both sides positively assessed the results of the Malaysian prime minister's official visit to the Soviet Union and expressed confidence that this visit will become an important milestone on the road of further improving Soviet-Malaysian relations for the good of the peoples of both countries and for the interests of peace and improvement in the international situation.

The talks took place in a constructive and positive atmosphere. At the conclusion of the talks, E.A. Shevardnadze and Abu Hassan Omar signed a Soviet-Malaysian protocol on consultations. An agreement on avoiding double taxation and an agreement on maritime transport were also signed. In addition, an agreement on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Malaysia's National Chamber of Commerce and Industry was signed.

A joint communique was adopted on the results of the visit and will be published.

Tolkunov-Parliamentarians Meeting

PM031141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 31 July L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, received a group of Malaysian parliamentarians accompanying the Malaysian prime minister who is in the USSR on an official visit.

During the talk the guests were briefed on the restructuring taking place in the USSR and the Supreme Soviet's role in this important nationwide matter. [paragraph continues]

The mutual desire was expressed to develop interparliamentary relations in the interests of the consolidation of Soviet-Malaysian relations. There was also a discussion of some questions of the international situation, particularly those concerning the Asian and Pacific region.

On 30 July a meeting took place at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations between K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Samy Vellu, Malaysian minister of works and utilities, and Lim Keng Yaik, minister of primary industries.

There was an examination of questions of economic cooperation.

Mahathir Interview

LD312146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Interview with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed by commentator Sergey Alekseyev on the "Vremya" newscast in Moscow on 31 July "following the news conference" -- recorded; Mahthir's answers in English with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] [Alekseyev] During the news conference you shared with us some of your impressions from your visit to our country. Could we have something more specific? What is your view of the significant processes currently taking place in our lives that we have termed glasnost and restructuring?

[Mahathir] I have apparently not yet exhausted all the opportunities of seeing this for myself, at first hand as it were. However, during my Moscow meetings and discussions I have heared a lot about these processes, and I can now see that this is a desire shared in common by all Soviet people: to change the approaches to accomplishing topical development tasks and to work in a new way, in particular becoming more receptive to new ideas and to compete with the West on a freer basis than has so far been the case. I have also seen for myself the desire for an all-round renewal of society, for a departure from the old forms, for tackling the matters at hand in a more realistic and constructive manner.

[Alekseyev] Thanks. The second question: In his recent interview for the Indonesian daily, MERDEKA, Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev highly appraised the potential ASEAN countries have for achieving stabilization, security, and peace in East Asia. Could you say what specific steps ASEAN countries and Malaysia in particular intend to take along this path in the immediate future?

[Mahathir] Malaysia is very interested in a stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia. We are ready to examine any measures conducive to a settlement of the situation surrounding Cambodia and are of the opinion that the USSR can play an important part here, possibly having suggested ways acceptable to all interested sides for the purppose of solving the problems. I see one such way in the talks with Hanoi.

As for the ASEAN states' antinuclear efforts, we have plans to create a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia. However, we want all the world to be nuclear-free. That is why we support the proposals to eliminate medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles from Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean. We are striving for disarmament to be achieved, and we want this region to be free of nuclear weapons.

[Alekseyev] On behalf of our television viewers, I thank you and wish you a successful conclusion to the program of your visit to our country.

Mahathir Tashkent Arrival

PM031011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Tour of Country"]

[Text] On 1 August Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed left Moscow on a tour of the country. He is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport Mahathir bin Mohamed and his wife were seen off at the aircraft ramp by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the send-off were V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Ministers B.I. Aristov, A.N. Volkov, B.I. Gostev, and N.V. Lemayev; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; K.M. Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs; V.I. Tikhonov, USSR first deputy minister of the maritime fleet; I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; Army General S.I. Postnikov, first deputy commander in chief of the ground forces; and other officials.

The heads of the diplomatic missions of the ASEAN countries accredited to the USSR were among the send-off party.

The state flags of Malaysia and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport. An honor guard from the Moscow garrison was formed on the runway. The band played the national anthems of the two countries.

V.S. Murakhovskiy and Mahathir bin Mohamed inspected the Soviet servicemen's ranks.

The send-off ceremony ended with the march-past of the honor guard.

The state flags of the two countries and posters with messages of greetings were hung out along the streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade and the honorary motorcycle escort accompanying it proceeded.

B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, F.I. Potapenko, USSR ambassador to Malaysia, M.M. Sathiah, Malaysian ambassador to the USSR, and other officials left with the Malaysian head of government.

Tashkent, 1 Aug -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed arrived in Tashkent today.

At the airport, decked out with the state flags of Malaysia, the Soviet Union, and Uzbekistan, he was welcomed by G.Kh. Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

On the same day a meeting took place between Mahathir bin Mohamed and G.Kh. Kadyrov. The guest was familiarized with economic and cultural building in the republic.

Taking part in the talk were B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, F.I. Potapenko, USSR ambassador to Malaysia, and M.M. Sathiah, Malaysian ambassador to the Soviet Union, who are accompanying the Malaysian prime minister on his tour of the country.

A dinner, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was given in the guests' honor on behalf of the Uzbek SSR Government.

Address to Muslims

BK030229 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0145 GMT 3 Aug 87

[By Abdul Rahman Sulaiman]

[Text] Tashkent, Aug 3 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed has called on the Muslim community of more than 45 million in Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the Soviet Union to continue adhering to their faith to ensure a harmonious way of life.

The prime minister said Muslims in Malaysia regarded fellow Muslims all over the world as their brothers and were therefore interested in knowing what happened to them.

Mahathir said this when addressing about 400 Muslims after Zohor [afternoon] prayers at the Islamic Centre for Central Asia and Kazakhstan here yesterday.

He said Islam wanted its followers to live in peace with their neighbours and those who protected them.

The imam of the mosque here, Yusuf Khan Zahir, in a speech earlier said the Muslim community in the Soviet Union had a very high regard for the prime minister and the people of Malaysia.

He hoped Mahathir's current visit to the Soviet Union would enhance relations between the two countries.

"The closer the relations between the two countries, the better it be for us (Muslims) here," the imam said.

"We sincerely pray to Almighty Allah that relations between our two countries will continue to be strengthened," he added.

Mahathir and his delegation are making a three-day tour of the Uzbekistan Republic.

He held a meeting with the chairman of the Council of the Republic, B. Gkadupov Gand and members of his cabinet at Government House here.

The prime minister later visited an exhibition of the economic achievements of the republic and spent the afternoon in Samarkand where he viewed architectural monuments of the ancient city.

Mahathir Leningrad Arrival

BK041500 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says he is convinced that Malaysia and the Soviet Union will benefit if both countries are able to increase their volume of trade. He points out that such an increase will enable more funds to be directed to cities such as Leningrad for development. He was referring to a briefing today by the Leningrad City Council which is embarking on a large-scale program of development which needs more funds.

The deputy mayor, Mr Labetskiy, told Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir that an equivalent of 4,000 million Malaysian ringgit was needed for flood prevention program by 1990. The prime minister said he is being accompanied by several Malaysian industrialists to study prospects of increasing two-way trade with their counterparts in Leningrad, the Soviet Union's second largest city. The deputy mayor also spoke of problems related to housing and public transport.

The prime minister arrived in Leningrad yesterday for a 3-day visit.

TASS Report on Malaysian Press

LD011228 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, August 1 TASS -- "The Soviet Union Supports Efforts To Ensure Security in South-East Asia," "Malaysia Welcomes the Soviet Union's New Approach." These two headlines have been given by the newspaper "UTUSAN MALAYSIA" to the reports on the official visit to the USSR of Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad. They most accurately reflect the reaction in Malaysia to the course of the visit. After the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, Mahathir bin Mohamad said that the Soviet Union and Malaysia are unanimous in their realisation of the need for a new approach to the resolution of international problems, further search for a peaceful, political settlement.

The central subject of the local press comments is the unanimity of the Soviet and Malaysian leadership on international issues. "UTUSAN MALAYSIA" points out that Mahathir bin Mohamad has carried from his conversation with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee a "firm conviction of the seriousness" of the Soviet Union's intentions to work for peace, including in the Asia-Pacific region. The USSR's preparedness has again been stressed to eliminate medium-range missiles in the Asian part of its territory is evidence of their determination to ensure the security of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

The sincerity of Moscow's peaceful strivings is seen, in the opinion of "UTUSAN MALAYSIA" from the attention with which it treated the efforts of Malaysia and the other ASEAN member countries to stabilise the situation in South-East Asia, to turn the region into a nuclear free zone.

Touching upon the bilateral relations, the newspaper "NEW STRAITS TIMES" points out that in the course of the visit both sides deemed it possible and necessary to broaden them in the political, economic and other fields.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES VORONTSOV'S MEETING WITH AL-ASAD

PM031555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, has visited Damascus. He was received by H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In the course of their conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, there was an in-depth discussion of questions pertaining to the present situation in the Near and Middle East. The question of bringing about an end to the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible in the light of the UN Security Council resolution on this subject was examined in detail. H. al-Asad spoke highly of the 3 July 1987 Soviet Government statement, pointing out that it was imbued with a sincere desire to promote detente in the Gulf zone. The Soviet side reaffirmed its determination to do all it can to ensure the speediest possible elimination of this dangerous hotbed of tension as part of a comprehensive settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

A detailed conversation also took place with Syrian Foreign Minister F. al-Shar'.

AL-ASAD'S MESSAGE ON SPACE MISSION REPORTED

LD011245 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Damascus August 1 TASS -- By TASS Correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin:

The joint Soviet-Syrian space flight is the fruit of the relations of friendship and cooperation linking the Soviet Union and Syria, says the telegram from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the Syrian men and officers on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding the republic's Armed Forces.

All the stages of the flight were followed not only by the Soviet and Syrian peoples, but also by the peoples of the Arab countries and also all the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world, the president noted. The great success of the cosmonauts was predetermined in a large measure by the friendly sentiments and mutual liking of Soviet and Syrian people towards each other.

Hafiz al-Asad expressed gratitude to the Soviet scientists and engineers who prepared two Syrian cosmonauts Muhammad Faris and Munir Habib for the flight. He stressed the serious wish to develop and broaden the fruitful and mutually-beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL BACKS USSR ON WARSHIP WITHDRAWAL

PM041019 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 87 p 3

[Untitled TASS report]

[Text] Damascus, 3 Aug -- Hoseyn Sheykholeslam, Iranian deputy foreign minister, has pointed out the coincidence of the Iranian and Soviet positions on the question of the withdrawal from the Persian Gulf of all military vessels belonging to states that are not part of this region. Speaking at a news conference at the Iranian Embassy in Damascus, he stressed that if the United States accepted the Soviet proposals set out in the Soviet Government statement on the Persian Gulf, this would be a positive step toward reducing tension in this region. The Iranian spokesman noted that the United States' attempts to solve the crisis by increasing its military presence in the Gulf are doomed. Armed intervention under cover of tanker escorts, which Washington is preparing, is doomed to failure. If the U.S. ruling circles take this rash step, Sheykholeslam said, the United States' international authority will fall even more in the eyes of the entire world.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SAUDI, GULF DEVELOPMENTS

PM031547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

["IZVESTIYA Press Service" report: "Situation Heating Up"]

[Text] Consequences of Events in Mecca [subhead]

An emergency session of the Saudi Government has been held following the bloodshed in Mecca.

On the basis of available documentary evidence, including videotapes -- according to MENA -- the Saudi authorities have laid the blame for the tragic outcome of these events entirely on the Iranian pilgrims and have refuted as false the accusations made against Saudi Arabia by Iranian news media.

Following the session, Saudi Minister of Information A.H. al-Sha'ir emphasized that, as the documentary evidence makes clear, the Saudi security forces did not fire a single shot during the incident.

The Saudi Government has decided to send messages to the heads of Arab and Muslim states explaining the nature of the events, and it has invited leaders of pilgrim delegations and ambassadors of Arab and Muslim countries to Saudi Arabia to see for themselves the documentary evidence of the subversive actions by Iranian pilgrims.

Saudi television has shown a film confirming that the blame for organizing the disturbances lies with the Iranians themselves.

Iran's Threats [subhead]

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i described the violence in Mecca as "a conspiracy hatched by the United States."

For his part, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi declared that Iran is mobilizing all its resources to avenge what he called a mass repression. In Washington the State Department declared that claims of U.S. responsibility for the violence in Mecca are "totally groundless."

U.S. Allies on the Sidelines [subhead]

Iran's threats to avenge itself on the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf for the events in Mecca have aggravated even more the situation in that region.

About 50 empty tankers from all corners of the world have gathered at the entrance to the Straits of Hormuz, not risking navigating its mined sea-lanes. The Straits have been approached by only one tanker, the Gas Prince, which sailed from Kuwait in secrecy with 40,000 tonnes of propane and butane on board. In the approaches to the straits the tanker will rendezvous with warships from the second U.S. Navy escort force, while the first convoy has stayed behind to accompany the supertanker Bridgeton currently undergoing repairs. According to reports by the U.S. ABC-TV, the tanker is due to leave port the evening of 2 August.

Having learned about U.S. plans to deliver counterstrikes against Iran, the U.S. allies in West Europe have refused to participate in joint actions with the United States in the Persian Gulf. For example, following a session of leading members of Italy's Cabinet, the newspaper LA STAMPA writes, Washington was informed of Italy's refusal to send its warships to the Persian Gulf area.

But the heaviest blow to the U.S. plans, the U.S. NBC-TV reports, was dealt by Britain, which is considered to be the most loyal U.S. ally in Europe. Members of the cabinet, Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES reported, decided British minesweepers will not take part in mine-clearing operations. Quoting Foreign Office spokesmen, THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH writes Britain had learned a lesson from the U.S. use of its bases for the raids on Libya.

After encountering the unwillingness of its West European NATO partners to participate in its Persian Gulf adventure, the United States has decided to send there additional helicopters, 7 minesweepers, and 250 servicemen.

U.S. PLANS IN SRI LANKA DEALT 'STRONG BLOW'

LD010832 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- According to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, Sri Lanka waited for four long years for the agreement that has been signed by India and Sri Lanka.

According to the newspaper, the conflict situation played into the hands of the imperialist forces, in the first place, who were interested in the creation of a new seat of tension in the region and the deterioration of relations between the two countries.

Washington hatched far-reaching plans that boiled down to the following: It intended by exerting pressure on Colombo to get for the Pentagon the deep-water Trincomalee port of Sri Lanka and to turn it into a naval base similar to the Diego Garcia base which, however, would be situated close to the Indian shores. This is not accidental that the West made much of the Tamil problem.

Now that the agreement has been signed, the newspaper continued, a strong blow was dealt at the plans of the reactionary forces. However, there are still a lot of obstacles on the way of putting the agreement into life and achieving complete national reconciliation.

India-Sri Lanka Accord Lauded

BK311500 Moscow International Service in Tamil 1400 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The unrelenting diplomatic efforts of India and Sri Lanka have finally yielded good results. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene signed an agreement in Colombo to end the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. The ethnic conflict has continued for about 4 years.

What do the Tamils get as a result of this agreement? This agreement provides the right of autonomy to the Tamils living in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. This right will be implemented by special councils. The members of the councils will be elected. A referendum will be held in Sri Lanka by the end of next year on forming a separate Tamil province in northeastern Sri Lanka. The agreement shows that Delhi and Colombo took efforts to fully consider the rights of the parties in the ethnic conflict. Although this important document was signed, there are many issues to be tackled.

The Tamil militants have been asked to surrender [as heard] within 48 hours of the signing of the agreement. The government forces should also return to their barracks within the same period. In other words, conditions of seige would be lifted in Jaffna and other areas.

Needless to say, these steps are quite favorable to the peace-loving citizens who have suffered many hardships. But what will be done if there are bottlenecks? This was also addressed by Delhi and Colombo. Rajiv Gandhi pointed out that Delhi will send a team of observers to Sri Lanka to supervise the implementation of the agreement. Besides, he said, a special army unit may also be formed to safeguard peace in Sri Lanka. For instance, about 1,700 Indian soldiers have already arrived in the Jaffna area.

Whatever the case, the steps taken by the two sides after due consideration reflect one more favorable point; namely, the growing mutual trust in India-Sri Lanka relations. Only as a result of mutual trust was it possible to come to an agreement to end the ethnic conflict and to reduce the tension in the relations between Delhi and Colombo. The prevention of a new conflict is of basic importance to the people because the conflicts spoil the general atmosphere in the region.

It should not be forgotton that there are foreign forces who seek to create conflicts among the South Asian countries to their benefit. For instance, (?certain) circles in the United States would like to see that the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka continues. It would be favorable to them. Saying that there is danger from India, the United States is trying to frighten the people of Sri Lanka into (?taking advantage of) its assistance in saving the people of Sri Lanka. This means the United States would like to get military bases in Sri Lanka.

It is difficult to say now how far the agreement reached between Delhi and Colombo will be useful to totally end the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. One thing is quite clear now: The importance of the above mentioned agreement is not confined to Sri Lanka's domestic problems and India-Sri Lanka relations. This agreement becomes another example for a (?new mode of operation). The truth -- peace begins at home -- may appear to be simple, but the way to realize this truth is not so simple. It needs a new (?approach). The longstanding obstacles were overcome by India and Sri Lanka in the beginning. Both the countries have chosen goodwill as the most suitable path toward strengthening security.

NEW DRA AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Received by Shevardnadze

PM040937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 31 July E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Mohammadollah Safi, DRA ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the upcoming presentation of his credentials.

In the course of talks held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere both sides evaluated highly the state of Soviet-Afghan relations, which are steadily developing and strengthening. As was pointed out during M.S. Gorbachev's recent meeting with Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, these relations will continue to deepen and be enriched with new forms and directions.

The great significance of the constructive new steps which the Afghan leadership is taking at the second stage of the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan was confirmed. This policy is winning over more and more new sectors and groups of the Afghan population and has firmly entered the life of Afghanistan today. The achievement of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which is now entering a decisive stage, is also becoming increasingly tangible and real.

Against the background of the processes of national reconciliation and political settlement it is clearly visible who is the true patriot and the sincere friend of Afghanistan and who is preventing the ending of bloodshed and the establishment of peace and concord on Afghan soil.

Questions of further enhancing the efficiency of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation, above all in the spheres that are assuming priority significance under conditions of national reconciliation, were discussed during the talks.

M. Safi expressed profound gratitude for the political support the Soviet Union gives to Afghanistan and for its disinterested assistance in solving the economic and social problems facing the country.

E.A. Shevardnadze wished the ambassador success in his responsible activity in the interests of further strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the DRA.

Credentials to Demichev

PM041029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 3 August P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin Afghan Ambassador Mohammadollah Safi, who presented his credentials.

During the presentation M. Safi stressed that the recent visit to the USSR by Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev once again reflected satisfaction at the high level of Soviet-Afghan relations, which are constantly being enriched with new forms and avenues, and reaffirmed the joint desire to deepen and strengthen them.

The ambassador noted the exceptionally great importance of the Soviet Union's moral and material support under the conditions of the national reconciliation policy being pursued by the PDPA and Afghan state leadership. He expressed gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people for the selfless fraternal aid given to Afghanistan in the struggle to maintain the country's independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Addressing the ambassador, P.N. Demichev stated:

The traditional friendship and good-neighborliness that have invariably typified ties between our two countries for more than 50 years were raised to a higher level of development following the 1978 April Revolution in Afghanistan. Our regular contacts at summit level are a reflection of this.

The Afghan leadership's course of implementing the national reconciliation program and rapidly achieving a political settlement to the situation around Afghanistan enjoys firm and resolute support in the USSR.

The Soviet Union will continue to develop friendship and cooperation with the DRA and, together with the DRA, will pursue in our bilateral ties and in the international arena a policy that creates favorable prerequisites for solving the Afghan problem.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches P.N. Demichev and M. Safi had a warm and friendly talk in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister B.N. Chaplin took part.

GORBACHEV, CHISSANO EXCHANGE DINNER SPEECHES

PM041507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report" "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A dinner in honor of J. Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of Mozambique, was given in the Kremlin Great Palace on 3 August by the Soviet leadership.

J. Chissano was accompanied by members of the Modzambican party and state delegation headed by him.

The Soviet side was represented by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, L.N. Zaykov, V.P. Nikonov, N.N. Slyunkov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, N.V. Talyzin, D.T. Yazov, A.F. Dobrynin, deputy chairmen of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

The dinner was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev:

Dear comrades and friends,

Comrade Chissano is well known in the Soviet Union. He has visited our country several times. The first time, if I'm not mistaken, was about 20 years ago.

Today we are welcoming him in the Kremlin in a new and very important capacity -- as chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique in our country at the head of a party and state delegation.

We highly value the friendly relations that have been established between our parties and countries. These relations are rooted in the hard years of the Mozamibican people's national liberation struggle throughout which the Soviet people's sympathies and support were on your side.

These feelings remain unchanged today when the point at issue is the relationship between two independent sovereign states linked for more than 10 years by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

You may rest assured in the future as well of our solidarity and of an honest and open apprach that is not directed at obtaining any unilateral advantages either in your country or in the region on the whole.

We have adhered to principles of respect for other peoples' interests and strict noninterference in their internal affairs throughout the 70 years of the Soviet state. In the same way we carefully maintain loyalty to solidarity with the just struggle of peoples in other countries for freedom, national independence, social progress, and peace.

You have come to our country at a very important and interesting period in its development that we call restructuring, for short. I am sure that even in the course of your brief stay you will see the positive changes taking place in the life of Soviet society.

All this cannot but influence the world situation in general. After the known aggravation of the international situation, which confronted mankind with an increased danger of a worldwide catastrophe, the political barometer is now wavering. Though not as quickly as we would have liked, it is tilting towards an improved international climate.

If what actually will be the first international agreement on the elimination of whole classes of arms -- U.S. and Soviet nuclear medium-range and theater missiles -- becomes possible, then the prospects of advance to a more reliable and in the long run a non-violent and nuclear-weapons-free world will become brighter. In any case, the Soviet Union is making huge efforts for this, not in words but in deeds.

There are yet many difficulties along this road. The shortage of new political thinking has as yet been overcome by far not everywhere. But we draw confidence in the correctness of the chosen road from the clearly expressed will for peace of the Soviet people, from the growth of the social consciousness of millions of people in the West, East, South, and North, and from the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, which has still more firmly shown itself to be a major political force of our time. The decisions of the just held 23d session of the OAU Assembly of heads of state and government also speak of striving for lasting peace.

We support all these powerful streams merging in one channel to facilitate the creation of an all-embracing system of international security that would encompass not only the military but all the main fields of mutual relations of states.

For instance, the presence in international economic relations of such potentially explosive factors as uneven exchange, indebtedness, or other forms of the neocolonialist plunder of developing countries is fraught with upheavals capable of jeopardizing universal peace.

One involuntarily comes to the conclusion that imperialism acts here as a two-faced Janus. With one hand it provides money to developing countries, while with the other, it immediately robs them of it and reaps, besides, enormous profits that accumulate in the vaults of transnational corporations.

Use is being made of the attachment of newly free countries to the markets of former colonial powers, established for decades, and pressure through various counterrevolutionaries, collaborators, renegades, and so on, which is included in the notions of neocolonialism and neoglobalism. It is not by hearsay that Mozambique knows about that.

It seems that the question of defusing conflict situations in the world has never been so urgent as today. Much is already being done in this direction.

In Afghanistan, the policy of national reconciliation is beginning to bear fruit. The idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East as the only possible way toward a comprehensive and fair settlement is gaining an ever larger following.

The international community has turned at last to more vigorous actions to end the bloody Iran-Iraq war.

In Central America, the Contadora Group, defying U.S. resistance, is asserting itself ever more firmly as the vehicle for the peaceful intentions of the population in that part of the world.

I must say with regret that there is no progress or advance in solving the problems in southern Africa. The immoral and inhuman anachronism of modern history in the form of the apartheid regime, the unceasing aggressive actions by the RSA against the "Frontline" States, the lack of rights and colonial oppression of the people of Namibia -- such are the disheartening features of the situation in southern Africa.

The picture no doubt would have been different were it not for the protection and patronage given to the South African racists by imperialist forces. They like to present their policy in southern Africa as something constructive. But if anyone has any reason to assess it positively, it is only the Pretoria rulers. As for the peoples of the region, this policy brings them only new calamities and suffering.

How in these conditions can one question the justness of the struggle conducted by the "Frontline" States and by the patriots of South Africa and Namibia headed by their recognized political leaders -- the ANC [African National Congress] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]?

The collapse of apartheid is inevitable. But we are not supporters of the "the worse the better" thesis. There is no doubt at all that eliminating the racist system through a political settlement would be in the interests of all South Africans -- both black and white. One should look for and find the road to such a settlement. It is time at long last for Pretoria to understand this as well. New ideas, a fresh approach, and collective efforts are needed. For understandable reasons, the opinion of our Mozambican friends on these questions is of invaluable importance for us.

We know that Mozambique, a potentially rich country with substantial natural resources, is encountering serious difficulties at the present stage of its development. The sores inherited from the colonial past and the negative phenomena generated by South Africa's actions to destabilize the young state, by the barbarous actions of bandits like the bloody crime perpetrated in the Mozambican settlement of Homoine, are intertwined in a single knot.

As in the past, our solidarity and support are on the side of the people of Mozambique, which is upholding its freedom and independence and strives to end poverty and economic dislocation. And if your country, just as some other emerging states, does not want to link its further destiny with capitalism, this is your choice, and other states should respect it.

The entire spectrum of Soviet-Mozambican relations -- politics, economy, culture, and military questions -- are constantly viewed by Soviet leadership. The strengthening ties between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party play a cementing role here.

Much has been done in various fields of bilateral cooperation. But if we approach this self-critically, we should recognize that even more will have to be done to raise the efficiency of cooperation and its practical returns and to search for new forms and methods. The efforts of both sides will be needed here.

You can rest assured that the Soviet Union intends further to pursue the course of developing cooperation with People's Mozambique, and it will strive for it to be increasingly more fruitful.

We wish you, dear Comrade Chissano, and all the Mozambican comrades accompanying you great successes in your complex and noble activity. We wish the people of Mozambique peace, happiness, and prosperity.

Then J. Chissano spoke.

Comrade J. Chissano's Speech [subhead]

Dear, esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.
Esteemed comrade leaders of the party and Soviet state.
Your excellencies.
Dear comrades and friends.

The fraternal welcome shown us inspires in me and the delegation accompanying me a sense of the utmost joy and heartfelt emotion.

The noble gesture of Comrade Gorbachev in inviting us to the USSR, this remarkable country, to hold meetings is being augmented by the manifestations of love and concern with which we are surrounded and which reflect the fraternal friendship and combat solidarity of our two peoples, parties, and governments.

On my own account and on behalf of the delegation accompanying me I would like to express deep gratitude for the human warmth with which we have been surrounded since the moment of our arrival on Soviet soil.

We have brought with us from Mozambique for you, Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the fraternal Soviet people, and the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union the friendship and combat solidarity of the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, and the Mozambican Government.

Comrade General Secretary.
Esteemed comrades.

Solid fraternal ties which determine the harmonious development of relations between our peoples and states exist between the Frelimo Party and the CPSU.

It was with joy and enthusiasm that we celebrated on 31 March this year the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation that links our states. We note with satisfaction that our cooperation has strengthened both qualitatively and quantitatively during these 10 years.

We enjoy material, technical, and scientific aid and assistance from Soviet comrades at various levels and in the most diverse spheres of our country's economic and social life. We are conscious of your contribution in the sphere of defense and security, geological exploration, industrial construction, agriculture, fishing, education, health care, ship repair, and other socioeconomic spheres.

The Soviet people's solidarity stems from the Soviet men and women who on Mozambican soil are experiencing together with us all the difficulties and deprivations and are supporting our people's efforts to defend the motherland, combat backwardness, and build socialism.

We regard Samora Moises Machel, the outstanding statesman who was our dear and unforgettable president, as a founding father of these relations of friendship and solidarity.

As it was during his lifetime, the search for peace and prosperity on the basis of defending and strengthening our independence remains the main task of our policy.

Putting this ideal into practice is made difficult by the unceasing acts of destabilization carried out against our country and other countries in southern Africa by the Pretoria regime.

Pretoria is continuing its undeclared war against our state through armed bandits who carry out inhuman acts of terrorism against our people and destroy economic installations and social facilities, aggravating the already catastrophic consequences of natural disasters. The brutality of the terrorists and the natural cataclysms destroying our economy are paralyzing agriculture, causing hunger, poverty, and disease, and making the socioeconomic situation in our country increasingly critical.

Our party and state have adopted a whole series of measures designed to counter this situation which, we are certain, will make it possible to extricate the country from its serious economic crisis and gradually improve the present adverse trend in the national economy's development.

The revival of agricultural production, with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency, obtaining raw material for the national industry, and ensuring the export of its surplus, lies at the heart of the economic restoration program under way.

Our people's firm resolve in this interrelated struggle to restore the economy and eliminate armed banditry makes it possible for us to be optimistic regarding its future results.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express gratitude to the Soviet people for the diverse aid they are giving the Mozambican people at this exceptionally difficult time in the struggle against backwardness and armed banditry.

Esteemed comrades.

Our visit to your country is taking place at a time of special significance in our history. A little over 1 month ago our people celebrated the 25th anniversary of Frelimo's foundation and the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In celebrating these dates our people again demonstrated their faith in Frelimo -- their vanguard party. This was reflected in a mass manifestation of joy and confidence in a brighter future in which social well-being will not be just an empty word.

The people are fully resolved to win such a future for themselves.

It should be noted that in celebrating Frelimo's jubilee we also remembered the solidarity with us which was shown during the difficult times of our armed national liberation struggle. We well remember the consistent solidarity shown by the CPSU and the Soviet people who aided us in the armed struggle to eliminate colonialism in Mozambique.

It is with a sense of uplift and gratitude that we note that 12 years after the restoration of our dignity we continue to be guided by the same desire to strengthen still further the bonds linking our two countries.

Comrade General Secretary!

Dear Comrades!

We are living in an alarming situation in southern Africa. The responsibility for this rests exclusively with the apartheid regime.

The tactics of destabilizing the situation by means of subversive actions, armed raids, economic sabotage, and state terrorism against the countries of the region have become a constant phenomenon.

The colonization of Namibia, the occupation of part of Angolan territory, and the assistance to the puppet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] grouping and the armed bandits operating in Angola and Mozambique respectively are the outward continuation of the apartheid regime's terrorist policy against the South African people.

The whites-only elections in the RSA have intensified the atmosphere of arbitrariness and repression.

The economic development, social progress, and prosperity of our region's peoples and countries cannot be divorced from the eradication of the vicious apartheid system and the elimination of the relations of dependence imposed by colonialism. Thus, Mozambique is pooling its efforts with the efforts of other states that are the casualties of this dependence through regional cooperation within the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]

In parallel with this, the "Frontline" States are expanding the struggle on the political and military fronts through their joint efforts and are upholding their sovereignty for the sake of the defense of the region's interests and the elimination of the apartheid system.

The elimination of apartheid in the RSA is the main condition for ensuring lasting peace and security and for honest and fruitful cooperation among our region's countries in the interests of harmonious socioeconomic development.

Along with all mankind, our country demands the end of the arms race. It demands that space and the world's oceans be placed at the service of progress and not be turned into a military springboard threatening to destroy our planet.

Mozambique believes peace is not just the mere absence of war but an integrated system of moral, political, legal, and security guarantees for all states on the basis of equal rights; this would create a climate of political trust and ensure the development of mutally advantageous cooperation among countries. Gradual but resolute arms reductions until we reach complete disarmament are imperative.

Time demands that resources and scientific and technical achievements serve to prolong life rather than destroy mankind.

Together with everyone we want scientific and technical figures and material and financial resources to be used exclusively to boost mankind's living standard, to teach our children, to provide people with food, clothing, and housing, and to satisfy material, cultural, and spiritual needs.

In this regard we welcome the constructive proposals to reduce medium-range missiles in Europe. In particular, we welcome the recent decisions adopted in Berlin this May at the last Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference.

Comrade General Secretary!
Esteemed Comrades!

We have been attentively following the work of the recent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee aimed at restructuring and further democratizing Soviet society in various spheres.

The reform of economic management and the changes in the social, scientific, and technical spheres are a process which opens up new opportunities for exploiting the advantages of the socialist system.

We make a high assessment of these initiatives by your party, since they reflect the profound aspirations of the entire Soviet people for your country's accelerated development.

Your country's development is positively reflected in the relations of cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR. We have traveled a long road together and jointly achieved many gains. We are confident that however complex the tasks set us by history may be, we will successfully resolve them. The will of our parties, the realism of their leaderships, the inexhaustible potential of socialism, and the friendship and solidarity between our peoples guarantee that.

In conclusion J. Chissano proposed a toast to the health of M.S. Gorbachev, to the constant strengthening of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Frelimo party and the CPSU, to the bright future of relations between our parties and states, to peace and cooperation among the peoples, and to the Soviet people's progress.

The speeches by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and J. Chissano were listened to with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CORRESPONDENT VISITS CSSR ARMY TANK UNIT

PM291645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 87 First Edition p 5

[Article by Captain 1st Rank V. Kuzar under the rubric "Among Our Combat Friends" and headlined "Successors"]

[Text] "...If necessary, I will fulfill my task with honor, as expected of a soldier liberating his people from fascism...." These words were spoken by Hero of the CSSR Captain Rudolf Yasioka. They are inscribed in the most prominent place at the Czechoslovak People's Army (CSLA) tank unit headquarters where I had occasion to be.

I already knew a great deal about this unit before I reached it -- my colleagues from the newspaper OBRANA LIDU had gone to a lot of trouble. They had told me, for example, that it has a wealth of combat traditions: it first came into being, like the whole of the CSLA, on Soviet territory and liberated its native land. They also told me that Rudolf Yasioka, commander of the first battalion, had fought and died a heroic death in its ranks. That unit personnel have a high regard for the combat glory he has left behind him and try to increase this glory in their everyday military service. The regiment is rightfully considered one of the best....

"But we should not be patting ourselves on the back today," the regiment commander said to me quite unexpectedly when, after a few phrases of introduction, I asked him about the unit's successes. I looked at Major Vladimir Sova in amazement. This slim, smart officer with resolute features, keen, piercing gaze, and hair slightly touched with silvery gray, had years of complex Army service behind him. He had not been spoiled by fate but had had to climb every step on his way to becoming commander. V. Sova had served as commander of a tank platoon, graduated from higher military school, and commanded a tank company. This was followed by training at a military academy and one step further up the ladder -- to battalion commander and deputy commander of the regiment. And now he is into his 4th year as regiment commander.

"Unfortunately, we really do not have anything to boast about," he repeated in answer to my unspoken question. "The motorized infantry unit has let us down. It was given an unsatisfactory assessment on the results of the winter training period and has thereby brought the whole unit down. The reason? It was used for construction work too often. This is a difficult problem: We are responsible for improving our own living conditions and providing a training base and space to store combat equipment. No one is going to solve this problem for us. But it must not be solved at the expense of combat readiness."

Later, becoming acquainted with the layout of the unit, I was shown the well-maintained territory, the clean, neat, and tidy barracks, and the rising walls of the new tank bays. At the same time, everywhere I went I was aware of the intense rhythm of the combat training -- in the classes, at the training camp, and on the parade ground.

"We have now reviewed a great deal," V. Sova said. "In the summer training period we intend to resolve two tasks simultaneously: improve our facilities and conduct combat training. Naturally, priority will be given to enhancing the personnel's combat skills."

The regiment commander talked enthusiastically about the measures either already under way or planned for the future to get the motorized infantry unit out of its difficulties and make effective use of every hour of training time in the other subunits. They have the reserves to do this. For example, the progressive experience of the best military collectives such as the intelligence company is still used insufficiently. Or take the problem of young officers. Not all of them approach the fulfillment of their duties with the zeal characteristic of Lieutenant J. Vanek, company commander, and Lieutenant J. Smejkal, platoon commander. There are also some in the regiment who are simply clock-watchers waiting for the end of the working day. It is essential to be more exacting toward them and draw the attention of the party and youth organizations and other members of the regiment to them.

"We are going to try to regain our lost positions by the end of the training year. We cannot do otherwise," Major Sova said with feeling.

Everyone I had occasion to speak to showed this concern for the state of affairs in the unit and subunit together with confidence in their abilities. And another thing. Discussing their everyday concerns, successes, and failures, everyone invariably underlined the need for a high degree of combat readiness -- primarily in themselves but also in their subunit as a whole, their regiment, the entire CSLA, and the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. And they linked this directly with the complex military-political situation on the European Continent and the increasing military preparations in the FRG. While noting the defensive nature of the Warsaw Pact military doctrine, the people I spoke to also pointed out the fact that it convincingly states the crushing rebuff awaiting anyone who encroaches on the fraternal countries' security.

"In this respect everyone must be concerned with our general security, whatever his station," Senior Lieutenant K. Janac, intelligence company commander, said, carving a spare moment out of drill practice at the training camp and immediately setting the conversation in a businesslike direction. It was interesting that externally he bore little resemblance to the accepted image of people who represent this romantic military profession -- not very tall, rather stout, and slow in his movements. Nevertheless, K. Janac is a good sportsman, an excellent shot, and, most important of all, an expert in his field.

"Our subunit has been the best in the regiment for a number of years now. This is a kind of tradition that is constantly upheld by intelligence personnel. But even we have our problems at the moment. Last year we lost the title of excellent-rated company. No, no," seeing my amazement, K. Janac hastened to explain, "nothing extraordinary has happened. It is simply that, because of the latest transfer of personnel to the reserve, the subunit has been left with less than 50 percent of its best men in combat and political training. As a result, we are forced to win back this lofty title rather than hold on to it. This is not so easy."

I discovered from my conversation with the company commander that special attention is devoted to shooting and physical training in the subunit. The high results in these and other military disciplines are helped to a considerable extent by tudorship, when a senior, more experienced soldier assists his junior comrade. Some of the best members of the subunit are Junior Lieutenant J. Koncek, Corporal P. Stejskal, and Private M. Cekan. Discussing the struggle to regain the title of excellent-rated company, K. Janac counts on their help and also on the great efforts of other officers, junior commanders, and servicemen. The subunit's youth organization is also expected to play a big role in this respect.

It should be noted that many in the unit highly appraised the work of the Socialist Youth Union (SSM) regiment committee. They pointed out that the youth activists do not stand aloof from the tasks being resolved in the regiment but actively influence their positive outcome. That is why I awaited my meeting with Lieutenant J. Machalek, chairman of the SSM regiment committee, with interest.

"Indeed, the youth organization does a considerable amount of good work. Unfortunately, not all our plans are realized," the youth leader said, critically assessing his work. "And for my part I can see the same dissatisfaction with the results characteristic of the members of this unit."

"Many forms of our activity are adopted from the Soviet Army Komsomol," J. Machalek continued. "But we also have our own special features. The main point, in my opinion, is that only 50 percent of the regiment personnel are SSM members. We accept only the most suitable people in the SSM. But this certainly does not mean that nonmembers are outside our influence. Everyone is invited to SSM undertakings, meetings included."

Particularly large numbers of servicemen attend and are active at the special theme evenings held Thursdays, Lt Machalek believed. These evenings are dedicated to the most diverse subjects -- jurisprudence, art, history. They are prepared by those who have entered service on graduating from higher education institutes. Or take the "Historical Fencing" club run by Senior Company Commander A. Pichl. No one has to be dragged to his classes by force, there is no getting rid of those wishing to attend. This is no accident. The club members not only learn to master this old-fashioned weapon -- they also study the period in which it was used.

But the main concern of the SSM regiment committee and organization in the subunits is to ensure that activists set an example in combat training. A big incentive in this respect is the struggle for the right to be awarded the title "Crew Named For Captain Rudolf Yasioka, Hero of the CSSR." All the members of this crew must not simply excel in combat and political training but also receive exceptionally good reports throughout the training year and serve as an example of good discipline. In other words, they must be real leaders in the unit. This esteemed title is currently held by Corporal J. Podepsel's crew. It should be pointed out that every crew holding this title is recorded in a historical journal and photographs of the crew members standing in front of the unfurled unit standard are sent to the servicemen's conscription points: military commissariats, enterprises, and higher education institutes. All this inspires servicemen to take part in the competition, which ensures a high degree of combat readiness in the unit as a whole.

I left the tank regiment with a sense of deep satisfaction. The task of safeguarding this fraternal country's security and also the security of all the socialist community countries is in safe hands -- the hands of the successors to those who won the right to build a brilliant future for their peoples and live in peace and social equality.

NAVY GROUP SAILS 'TO ENSURE FRANCE'S INTERESTS'

LD292341 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Paris July 29 TASS -- Andre Giraud, the French defense minister, ordered a French naval squadron comprising the aircraft carrier Clemenceau, two frigates and a tanker to go to sea in order to ensure France's interests in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

According to an official communique, the minister issued that order right after a Elysee Palace meeting attended by President Francois Mitterrand of France, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the French foreign and defense ministers.

FRENCH EX-MINISTERS URGE NEUTRON BOMB FOR FRG

PM050851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[A. Lykyanov "Rejoinder": "Trial Balloon"]

[Text] In an interview with the West German DIE TAGESZEITUNG BERLIN two former French defense ministers, Charles Hernu and Pierre Messmer, have called for French neutron weapons to be sited on FRG territory "in the event that series production of them is begun" in France. Furthermore, they demanded that Bonn be given access to...the nuclear button, stating the need to ensure "joint access" by both France and the FRG to French neutron weapons.

The "cheering" prospect of becoming "neutron" hostages is obviously not to the liking of the West German public, and Bonn cannot fail to take these attitudes into consideration. But it has not sternly rebuffed the French "ideas" but has chosen to state evasively that "neutron weapons are not a topic for discussion."

In this connection some questions should be put to Bonn politicians. And here they are: Bonn, for example, is continuing to refuse to allow U.S. warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles to be removed from the country. And at this very moment plans to site French neutron weapons on FRG territory "surface." It looks as though in the FRG, which has officially renounced the possession of nuclear weapons, there are forces supported by certain circles in France that are endeavoring to give West Germany the status of a non-nuclear but "near-nuclear power."

All this shows that in both France and the FRG certain circles are still trying to hamper the difficult disarmament process. They release "trial balloons" just in case. But what if something comes of it?

EXPANDING U.S. 'BRIDGEHEAD' IN TURKEY SCORED

PM031429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4-5

[A. Nikolayev article: "According to Earlier Scenarios; A Military and Strategic Bridgehead Is Expanding in Turkey"]

[Text] One of the first acts in the Cold War unleashed by the United States in the postwar period was U.S. military assistance to Turkey and the "opening up" of its territory by the Pentagon. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. nuclear monopoly, which held out until 1949, proved to be "short-winded," and their bombers were only able to threaten the USSR from the "advanced frontiers of the struggle with Communism." The arms race led to the appearance of intercontinental ballistic missiles, but the United States and the other NATO allies continued to increase the dose of militarist injections prescribed to Ankara after Turkey joined the North Atlantic bloc in 1952, and to expand their military presence near Soviet borders....

This historical digression was necessary, of course, not merely to recall the past but also to have a clearer view of the present. It is now 1987 but certain forces are still trying to allocate to Turkey a role within the framework of earlier scenarios.

So here are the facts and figures. In 1984-1986 alone the United States gave Turkey military aid to the tune of at least $2 billion. In 1987 the Reagan administration asked Congress for $913 million for these same purposes. In June 1984 an agreement was concluded between Ankara and Bonn regarding the allocation of military credit totaling DM2 billion. Every 18 months the FRG allocates to Turkey DM130 million to buy arms. In 1984-1985 Ankara received "free" military aid from its West German NATO partner amounting to DM300 million. But how can this be free, when the West does not conceal its "strategic interest" in this region?

While actively endeavoring to secure a further increase in the volumes of Western military aid to modernize its armed forces, Ankara is also making efforts to create its own military industry. The project closest to practical implementation is that which envisages assembling F-16 fighter bombers in the country using assemblies and units supplied by the United States. By the end of 1992 it is planned to assemble 160 aircraft. But can this project be considered a sign of Turkey's growing independence especially as Washington has already repeatedly imposed various embargos -- including on Ankara -- as a lever for applying pressure?

In recent years the Western emphasis on creating and developing a military infrastructure in Turkey has become increasingly marked: airfields, naval bases, dumps and stores, facilities for servicing arms and military hardware, and communications systems. NATO expenditure for such purposes are second only to similar expenditure on the bloc's key central European salient -- the FRG. Why? U.S. General A. Haig, when he was NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, answered this question quite frankly: "In wartime Turkey's participation in all three theatres of military operations in the southern region -- in Eastern Turkey, the Mediterranean, and in Greek and Turkish Thrace will be vitally important for NATO success."

Has something changed since the beginning of the eighties with regard to U.S. and NATO activeness in Turkey? Judge for yourselves. The foundation of the NATO bases in Turkey -- the airfields has been expanded. They total more than 100. At least one-half of them were reconstructed in these years and equipped to receive modern aircraft. Some are equipped to receive transport planes of all types in the event of the transfer of troops with heavy armaments and equipment. Twenty air bases are equipped in accordance with NATO standards for use by the bloc's allied air forces.

In the first half of the eighties 11 ports were reconstructed in accordance with NATO plans for the transfer of troops and military cargoes by sea. More than 50 ports, bases, and points for the basing of naval forces have already been constructed in Turkey. In addition to this the new Aksash [name as published] naval base is being built on the Sea of Marmara for joint use by the Turkish and NATO Navies.

In 1983 the first detachment of E-3A planes -- one of the elements in the NATO AWACS system -- began to operate from the Konya base. In the opinion of Western military specialists, the use of the antiaircraft NATO Air Defense Ground Environment [NADGE] system (16 of its radar posts are located on Turkish territory) and AWACS aircraft permits control over Turkish air space and 600 km into that of adjacent countries.

The ramified communication system for the purpose of the reliable and concealed control of armed forces, including those from NATO staffs, is being perfected.

The United States is guaranteeing its own very specific interests -- directly and without NATO participation -- from Turkish territory, such as the collection of intelligence data relating to the Soviet Union and the creation of a base to bring about a military presence in the Near and Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean.

One of the espionage radar centers (in the Pirinclik region), according to U.S. specialists' estimates gives the Pentagon nearly 30 percent of all its information on the launches of Soviet ballistic missiles. On the shore of the Black Sea in the area of the city of Sinop one of the U.S. NSA's largest radio and radiotechnical reconnaissance centers operates, monitoring the actions of Soviet aviation and ships over a vast area. There is simply not enough room in this article to enumerate the 60 plus U.S. military bases and sites, which illustrate the scale of the "assimilation" of Turkey by the transatlantic warriors. More than 5,000 Pentagon military personnel are permanently based at these sites.

However, one must not fail to stress in particular the fact that more than 500 units of nuclear munitions are stored on Turkish territory, as GUNAYDIN writes. In the vicinity of the city of Adana there is the large Incirlik Air Base, where 18 aircraft -- carrying nuclear weapons and drawn from U.S. tactical aviation -- are permanently stationed. In effect the Turkish Government does not control the U.S. munitions and aircraft, which are here. At the Balikesir, Murtet, Topel, Erzurum, Erhac, and Eskisehir Air Bases and in the Cakamakli area there are other U.S. nuclear weapons dumps, designed to provide for the U.S. Air Force, the Turkish Armed Forces, and those of other NATO countries. The nuclear munitions there are also serviced and guarded by U.S. personnel.

Furthermore, the U.S.-Turkish agreement initialed at the beginning of this year "On the Use by the Air Force of Advanced Operational Bases in Turkey" envisages the effective transfer into Pentagon hands of 16 Turkish military airfields for technical refitting and modernization. The aim is to site 16 U.S. tactical aviation squadrons there (384 aircraft carrying nuclear weapons with a strike potential of more than 380 megatonnes and an operational range of up to 1,000 km) in a precrisis period and in wartime. The doubts that Turkey is hardly likely to ascertain where the borderline lies between the "precrisis" period and the crisis itself are far from unfounded...

What is the crisis in question? Might it not be the one envisaged by the "official NATO scenario" in which, as the London TIMES writes, "the Soviet Union is to (!) launch an attack (on Turkey -- A.N.), exploiting Western Europe's political and economic instability?! Or might it be a crisis caused by "instability in the Near East," which in the words of the same newspaper "troubles the West European powers just as much and, quite possibly threatens the interests of the West as a whole to no lesser degree"?! The agreement signed in July 1987 "On Supplying U.S. Armed Forces in Turkey in Wartime" illustrates the increasing Near East-oriented thrust of the military infrastructure being created in the country. This agreement envisages U.S.-Turkish cooperation during the transfer of interventionist U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" to the region.

Ankara's increasingly deep involvement in the U.S. and NATO militarist preparations obviously does not conform with Turkey's national interests and creates a marked discordant note in the overall spectrum of sentiments and hopes for a nuclear-free future without wars and violence -- both for Europe and for Asia.

NETHERLANDS COMPANY JOINS SDI THROUGH 'BACK DOOR'

PM311015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report]

[Text] 24 Jul -- The U.S. Defense Department has announced that yet another contract for joint work in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" has been signed. This time a Netherlands company is the Pentagon's partner.

The agreement envisages joint developments of electromagnetic devices for accelerating particles to hypersonic speeds. The Pentagon plans to use such devices in the SDI system.

According to a U.S. Defense Department spokesman, the document that has been signed is not intergovernmental but has been concluded between the United States and a private organization. However, he admitted that the two countries' governments view the project as being in line with their joint interests. Observers have called the agreement an entry into another country through the "back door."

The contract with the Netherlands company was concluded literally a few days after a U.S.-Japanese agreement on cooperation in "Star Wars" was signed.

SPANISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM281559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Moscow's Guests"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party exchanges and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE], a PCPE delegation headed by J. Ballesteros, member of the party's Executive Committee and secretary of its Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 20-26 July.

An exchange of views on questions concerning the current international situation and interparty relations was held at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations, and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The Spanish Communists noted that the restructuring in the Soviet Union serves the improvement of international relations and helps communists and all peace-loving forces to fight for detente and international security.

5,000 TATARS DEMONSTRATE NEAR TASHKENT 2 AUG

AU041137 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 4 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug 4 (AFP) -- Soviet police Sunday broke up a rally of some 5,000 Crimean Tatars who were trying to demonstrate for their right to return to the Crimea at Yangiyul, 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Tashkent, the capital of the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, dissident Valeriy Senderov said here Tuesday.

Mr. Senderov said Sabri Seutova, a Tatar spokeswoman, had given him the information by telephone.

Mrs. Seutova and eleven other Tatar leaders were sent back to Tashkent by force last Thursday after a series of demonstrations for the Tatars' rights in Moscow.

On Monday more than 200 Tatars from a group of over 1,000 at the climax of the protest movement had staged a meeting in Moscow's Ismailovo Park under heavy police surveillance, Mr. Senderov had said earlier.

The deputy interior minister, Militia General Boris Yelissov, told Monday's demonstrators that they must leave Moscow and return to their homes, since their presence in Moscow was "illegal".

But according to Mr. Senderov the demonstrators were expected to rally again in Ismailovo Park on Tuesday.

The Uzbek newspaper PRAVDA VOSTOKA reported in its latest issue available here that Uzbek authorities, on request of a group of Tatar party members and officials, decided to "take resolute steps in order to end anti-social and illegal acts" by Tatar "troublemakers".

The paper also announced the arrival of an official "working group" on the Tatar issue in Tashkent.

The group was empowered by a panel headed by President Andrey Gromyko to investigate the Tatars' claims. According to the paper, it will confer with a "working committee' made up of "worthy representatives" of Crimean Tatars living in Uzbekistan.

Tatars claim that some 400,000 of their people were deported to Central Asia from their homeland in the Crimea in 1944 on the orders of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin for allegedly collaborating with the former Nazi occupiers.

Tatar leaders met Mr. Gromyko on July 27, but said afterwards that they were "not satisfied" with the outcome of the discussions since the head of state had come up with no "concrete proposals."

POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS CONFERENCE OF CPSU OFFICIALS

PM040931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of party organization secretaries from Soviet institutions abroad has been held in the CPSU Central Committee. [passage omitted]

It was attended by ambassadors, trade representatives, embassy counselors for economc questions, and leaders of ministries and departments involved in foreign relations. The conference examined the tasks of Soviet collectives abroad concerning the implementation of the party's strategic course of strengthening peace and international security and all-around cooperation with foreign countries in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums.

The conference was addressed by L.N. Zaykov, N.N. Slyunkov, and A.N. Yakovlev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and A.F. Dobrynin and V.A. Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, took part in the conference's work.

The conference participants were also addressed by V.M. Kamentsev and B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.N. Bazovskiy, chief of the Main Administration of State Customs Control under the USSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Falin, chairman of the NOVOSTI Press Agency Board; A.G. Kovalev, first deputy foreign minister; G.K. Kryuchkov and V.F. Morozov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.M. Nikiforov, deputy foreign minister; and others.

The party organization secretaries who spoke shared their work experience and discussed ways for fundamentally improving their work. The conference participants visited several CPSU raykoms in Moscow City and Oblast and also industrial and agricultural enterprises and the Political Enlightenment House of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom.

ZAYKOV ATTENDS MEETING HONORING RAILROAD WORKERS

LD010315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] The railroads are one of the most important links in the integrated transport system. Railroad workers are accomplishing crucial tasks in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The restructuring of the management of the national economy, laid down by the June 87 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, defined as one of its priority tasks the timely and qualitative restructuring of freight transport to the complete satisfaction of the national economy and the population.

This was the theme of a solemn session dedicated to Railroad Worker's Day which took place in Moscow 31 July. In the Presidium were Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Pasternak, head of a CPSU Central Committee department [Transport and Communications Department]; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; leading production workers; and representatives of the capital's public. Comrade Konarev, USSR minister of railways, gave a report.

LUKYANOV ADDRESSES PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE COLLEGIUM

PM021831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The tasks of fundamentally restructuring the work of prosecutor's office organs in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Improve the Role of Prosecutor's Office Supervision in Strengthening Socialist Legality and Law and Order" were examined 29 July at an expanded session of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium.

A report was delivered by A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general.

The collegium noted that the tasks of the prosecutor's office in supervision are growing in connection with the need to take active and consistent action to ensure the unswerving implementation of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). It is necessary to switch the center of gravity of the work to the supervision of the execution of laws by administrative organs and to the strengthening in every possible way of legality in all spheres of society's economic and social life.

The session spotlighted the need to boost the level of prosecutor's office work to protect citizens' rights and legal interests. Particular attention was drawn to the unswerving observance of legality by prosecutor's office workers themselves, and the impermissibility of manifestations on their part of prejudice, accusatory bias during investigations, or lack of objectivity when examining citizens' letters and appeals.

The session was addressed by A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The collegium approved measures to fundamentally restructure the style and methods of work of prosecutor's office organs.

MEDVEDEV REACTS TO PAMYAT SOCIETY ACTIVITY

AU041038 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian Issue No 31 of 3 Aug 87 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by Moscow correspondent Dyanko Shishkov -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Dyanko Shishkov, our Moscow correspondent, reports as follows: For the second time in 4 months Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave an interview to foreign correspondents, including a representative of POGLED weekly. "This has become a tradition that should be pursued," Vadim Medvedev pointed out on the occasion. The meeting took place following Mikhail Gorbachev's talk with Soviet mass media representatives. [passage omitted]

[Shishkov] The attention which Vadim Medvedev devoted to democratization prompted the question I put to him on behalf of POGLED weekly:

There has recently been some talk about so-called informal structures and associations. Some of them such as the Pamyat [Memory] society, are generating rather noisy publicity for themselves. How are they influencing contemporary life, or are they just a fad?

[Medvedev] Since they really exist we cannot ignore them. They are frequently the result of an initiative of the masses and cannot fail to influence social life. Let us not forget that numerous authoritative social organizations, which we already accept as an existing reality, began their activities as informal organizations, such as the War Veterans Committee, for example. As long as such associations act and work within the law, there can be no obstacles whatsoever to them. As to the Pamyat association, certain representatives of this organization are trying to impose their extremist views under the cover of numerous people's noble aspirations to preserve historical mouments, and are just pursuing their selfish goals, satisfying their own unwholesome ambitions. The question is -- with the help of arguments based on the truth, made publicly and by methods of persuasion, and not with bureaucratic measures -- to prevent certain people's unwholesome ambitions from further developing, while simultaneously mobilizing the noble efforts of the public to implement lofty goals.

SILAYEV SAYS MACHINE BUILDING 'PRIORITY GOAL'

LD030211 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] A Soviet deputy premier, Ivan Silayev, has said that an accelerated development of machine building is a priority goal of this country's economic policy. This industry, the official said in an interview, is about to start manufacturing more than 300 machines of a new generation, ensuring a rapid growth of labor efficiency. By the end of the current decade, at least 90 percent of Soviet machine products should meet the highest world standards, Silayev noted.

AUTHORITIES CONSIDER LIBERALIZING PRIVATE TRAVEL RULES

AU311406 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (AFP) -- The Soviet authorities are considering opening a tourist office to allow private Soviet citizens to travel to Western countries, even if they have no relatives abroad, an official announced here Friday.

Professor Vladimir Kartashkin of the Soviet State and Legal Institute told journalists that the plan was under considerating, but admitted that its main obstacle would be restrictions on coverting rubles into foreign currencies.

Only people with relatives abroad or who receive written invitations from a resident of the country they intend to visit are currently allowed to make tourist trips abroad.

Before they leave the Soviet authorities sell them foreign currency, setting varying amounts for different countries.

Foreign tourists in the Soviet Union can buy rubles at a rate set by the authorities.

Professor Kartashkin said that Western countries regularly exploit "cases of so-called dissidents" or people who would allegedly be harassed in the Soviet Union because of their religious beliefs to accuse the Soviets of violating human rights.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO SOCIALIST STATES EASED

PM311450 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul 87 First Edition p 5

[Interview with B.L. Kolokolov, RSFSR deputy foreign minister, by N. Dombkovskiy under the rubric "We Report the Details" and headlined "On a Foreign Trip", first paragraph is editorial introduction -- date, place of interview not given]

[Text] The last issue of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA published a report on how the procedure for Soviet citizens to travel to socialist countries has been simplified. The editorial office asked B.L. Kolokolov, RSFSR deputy foreign minister, to give more details on the new procedure for issuing documents.

[Dombkovskiy] First of all, Boris Leonidovich,, our readers want to know whether the time taken to issue exit documents will be reduced?

[Kolokolov] Naturally. In cases of urgency -- say representatives of a plant need to travel to a country where a machine tool or unit manufactured by them is in operation -- the documents will be issued almost immediately. In other cases the issue time should not exceed 3 days.

At the same time I would like to note that for the first time so-called multiple-use entry and exit permits are being introduced for national economic specialists and representatives of labor collectives. The leader of the enterprise or institution will himself decide whether it is necessary for an employee of his to visit regularly a particular country, and the comrade will receive a permit to cross the border up to five times a year.

[Dombkovskiy] Yesterday's report said that the possibility is envisaged -- in the case of production necessity -- of crossing from the country to which the specialist was sent into another country. What form will that take in practice?

[Kolokolov] On this question, as on all the others, we have reached complete mutual understanding with all the socialist countries, and have concluded appropriate agreements with them.

Suppose a fitter of equipment produced in Ivanova goes on a mission to Bulgaria. The enterprise director knows that the same machinery is also being operated in Hungary, Poland, and Romania. In this case it is only necessary to note these countries on the exit application form, and corresponding notes will be made on the foreign passport. No difficulties will arise for citizens to cross the borders of those socialist states.

[Dombkovskiy] You spoke of a foreign passport. Naturally, if a specialist is going to another country, and on a long mission, he needs such a passport. But what if a sports team or trade union delegation is setting off to see friends in Prague or Sofia or a person is traveling simply on a personal invitation to pay a week's visit? Will they also be issued a foreign passport? Or will it be sufficient to have the appropriate note in our ordinary unionwide passports?

[Kolokolov] Our domestic unionwide documents, which are proof of identity, are not intended for such notes, so a foreign passport will naturally be issued. These take several forms: official or diplomatic passports for people who are going on a mission, and general civic passports for those traveling on personal affairs. But for the latter category of travelers too the exit procedure has now been made considerably easier.

In conclusion, I wish to note that the new procedure for travel to socialist countries will not only facilitate the establishment of friendly ties among the fraternal peoples, but will also make it possible to eliminate certain violations. It is no secret that there have been cases where teams of installation workers and fitters have gone abroad in the guise of tourist groups, because formerly that procedure was simpler and quicker. And people who were entirely unconnected with the organization concerned traveled in the guise of workers on vacation at the invitation of a fraternal labor collective.

PRAVDA'S PETROV CENSURES TONE OF MEDIA DISPUTES

PM040856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

[Vladimir Petrov article under the rubric "Frank Speaking" and headlined "The Standard of Debate"]

[Text] We are all living according to the calendar of restructuring now. The atmosphere in society itself gives rise to the desire to express thoughts out loud, listen to other people's opinions, compare them, and argue in the quest for truth. It is hard to remain indifferent to what is happening in our own home.

Many problems have accumulated that are of concern to society and are being discussed among the people. They are all acute and sometimes extremely complex problems. But they must be solved, and we know very well that nobody will solve them for us. It is necessary to solve them and to act in order to move forward, toward socialism, and not away from it -- in the economy, in science, and in the spiritual sphere.

There can, of course, be no single answer to the many questions posed by life today. The restructuring and its problems are interpreted in different ways in society. That is natural too. After all, society is not a faceless thing, real people live in it: workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia; they live in real conditions and have different experiences of life.

Not infrequently the differing interpretations of problems are reflected in the debates. In the conditions of glasnost and openness, debates are a tool in the quest for truth, a source of fresh ideas, embracing many people. The diversity of opinions is manifested through debate, and that is a very good thing. The strong and weak points of the draft of an important state document which is being discussed, or of a scientific concept, or of an experiment at an enterprise, or the state of affairs in the collective can be seen more clearly through the magnifying lens of polemics. Through debate and through comparing opinions we seek and find the right answers to questions of concern, the optimum paths to the goal.

The Law on the State Enterprise (Association) was recently discussed nationwide, and very usefully. Heated discussions have broken out on various occasions at congresses and plenums of the creative unions. Progress is inconceivable without comparing views. And this process of comparison takes place, one may say, every day: People are committed to the restructuring, they care about it, and they express their opinions on every aspect of it. The letters received by the party Central Committee and the editorial offices of newspapers and journals also carry a burden of contentiousness. Living thought pulsates in these letters, they are principled in their content, and as a rule they are tactful and businesslike.

In a word, we have more debate. But the standard of debate clearly leaves something to be desired. Yes, we are, so to speak, passing through the school of democracy anew, learning to live in conditions of glasnost.

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But it admittedly seems rather absurd now to call on people not to degrade one another in disputes and debates, to respect their opponent's viewpoint. This is, so to speak, an elementary demand, the natural state of mind for an educated person. But it can happen that people call themselves like-minded, claim to care about the lofty interests of the restructuring and the new way of thinking, but in the heat of polemics seem to forget about them, about the quest for truth. Emotions come to the surface here and there, a squabble starts, petty, unworthy aims come to the fore. One can hardly talk about the standard of debate when some people are trying to take revenge for criticism, pin a label on you, and with a political color too, and if some people are not above scoffing -- thank you, friend, they say, for your valuable ideas -- or even making threats -- we will call you to order, they say.

That is not a debate. We must learn to discuss the trickiest questions, respecting each other's opinion. We must know how to rise above our own emotions, how to listen and hear criticism and not appropriate an exclusive right to the truth. It was well said at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with leaders of the mass media and creative unions: We were and are all in the same boat, we were and are on the same side of the barricades, we marched and continue to march along the same road. There is something of value in even the most extreme view, but on condition, of course, that it is defended honestly.

It is honesty, not playing at honesty, that largely determines the standard of debate and its moral atmosphere. Debate is the honest comparison of views on major, topical questions, and not on trivia. Behind every such debate should be the interests of the cause, the interests of the people and of society, and not personal sympathies and antipathies.

An example of how not to conduct a debate is the skirmish which has suddenly brok out between the journal MOLODAYA GVARDIYA and a number of other central press publications. It is amazing with what promptitude and energy these publications have all at once entered into "combat" with the "enemy," using the journalist's main weapon -- the genre of the editorial article, which has always reflected the view not of an individual worker on the newspaper or journal, and not even of the chief editor, but of the entire press organ. This is a strange and frankly impermissible practice -- using a press organ as a platform for responding to criticism of you and, moreover, hiding behind the supposedly collective opinion of the publication you head. But all the same, why the hullabaloo? And it is a hullabaloo, not a debate. What is it all about? There is only one answer: Factionalism, ambition, intolerance of criticism, and lack of respect for the opponent have made their presence felt yet again. Although everyone, collectively and individually, claims to be in the same boat, that is, calling for glasnost, restructuring, and democracy, if you study the sense of the publications the impression is that the opponents are trying to throw one another out of the boat.

To throw each other out, and with labels, too. "Slander," "bitterness," "nostalgia," "fundamental atavism," "the cherished days of tiresome resolutions from 40 years ago": (those are from OGONEK, aimed at MOLODAYA GVARDIYA), "denunciatory style," "immoral misrepresentation," "political prostitution," "the journal is prepared to lie down in the path of restructuring," "the organ of an informal literary society of the politically immature" (those are SOVETSKAYA KULTURA). And in the MOLODAYA GVARDIYA article there is juggling with the facts, subjectivism, and disrespect toward fellow writers. It is a good thing that one of the editorial offices had the courage not to open a "debate," as it told its readers in a few lines.

The most distressing aspect of this whole story is that in their squabbling the sides hide behind words which are sacred to us: people, party, motherland, restructuring, glasnost. But it is clear to every unbiased reader that these things are not what they were thinking about in this dispute; they were thinking about how to strike the most painful blows. They recalled the sacred slogan "Communists -- Forward!", quoted the authoritative words of party leaders, and promptly stirred up all kinds of things that have nothing to do with the slogan, with the party. And it is hard, frankly, for the readers to understand what the argument is about, because only the people who organized it know that.

We should seek the truth together, jointly. Seek it in a businesslike and responsible fashion, without settling factional or personal scores. If there is to be a debate, let it be to the point, on a concrete problem, and not empty; let it be conducted in all seriousness, with solid arguments, honestly and again honestly, with respect. If we lack political maturity, the ability to hold debates to a high standard, let us learn.

Let us learn, because we will have many more, different debates in future. And we must pass through the school of glasnost and democracy as quickly as possible. But every time, however acute the polemics, and it will be acute, however similar of views, let us rise above group interests, above ambition. Rise above them, in order not to disunite, but to unite our forces for the sake of the success of the restructuring, to work and act shoulder to shoulder for its sake, with confidence in each other, with understanding. Let us rise above these things, guided in our debates by our principles, demands, and criteria -- for socialism, in the people's interests.

MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI DECLINES TO POLEMICIZE

PM041344 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No 31, 2 Aug 87 (Signed to Press 28 Jul) p 10

"For the Information of the MOLODAYA GVARDIYA Editorial Office: No Grounds for Polemics" -- MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI headline]

[Text] In its July issue, the journal MOLODAYA GVARDIYA published an article by writer Vyacheslav Gorbachev headed "Restructuring and Trimming." MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI has its own view on this article. However, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI considers it neither necessary for itself nor useful for its readers to reply to everything that was said there or to examine the author's utterances, and still less to polemicize with him.

SCIENTISTS WHO DIED IN STALINIST 'REPRESSIONS' EXONERATED

LD051048 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Court has exonerated a group of agrarian scientists, including Aleksandr Chayanov, Nikolay Kondratyev, Aleksandr Chelintsev, Nikolay Makarov and Leonid Yurovskiy.

15 people who died in repressions during the Stalin times have been exonerated, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reported today.

Most of the scientists worked before the thirties as agrarian policy consultants at many state institutions.

Chayanov was a major theorist of cooperation and organizer of the cooperative movement in the USSR, Kondratyev created the theory of "cycles" of economic development named after him, was the organizer and head of an economic situation institute, Chelintsev developed theories of the deployment of agricultural production, Makarov theorized on peasants' farms and later on the organization of socialist enterprises, Yurovskiy was an expert on money circulation.

PARTY HISTORIAN ADVOCATES FURTHER REHABILITATIONS

AU040804 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by V. Melnichenko, deputy director of the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, which is a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, Candidate of Historical Sciences: "The Truth of History"]

[Excerpts] A characteristic feature of restructuring Soviet society in general and social sciences in particular lies in a truly nationwide interest in the history of our homeland, in a great desire to overcome the lack [defitsit] of truth in historical works. This was also impressively manifested in the great public response to Professor Yu. Afanasyev's interview, "From the Positions of Truth and Realism," published in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA on 21 March 1987. The controversy he aroused in which diametrically opposing viewpoints confronted each other and clashed has not subsided. This is a sound and normal process which attests to the deep democratization of Soviet society and scientific life, and to the assertion of glasnost. [passage omitted]

It is evident that the time has come to introduce some methodologically relevant and sharp topics of the press polemics more vigorously into the channels of scientific discussion, to transfer them to the columns of scientific journals, and to substantiate them more solidly.

At present, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of Great October, the need for the civil rehabilitation of many party figures illegally [nepravomerno] termed the enemies of Leninism and socialism has become particularly pressing. N. Maslov is correct when he writes that errors and miscalculations committed by party figures have to be discussed, but their merits must also not be forgotten (MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, 19 July 1987).

The rehabilitation of Leninist revolutionaries has now become a norm. There is no doubt that, through the jubilee of the October Revolution, we will hear about many undeservedly forgotten fighters of the Leninist party. We also must not pass over in silence those among them who at some stage really opposed V.I. Lenin over some concrete points concerning party policy, but were outstanding party figures and statesmen. This question is very complex, but it must not be evaded. [passage omitted]

At present, when the reinterpretation of our historical experience has assumed proportions unheard of since Lenin's times, it is highly important to ensure that our attitude toward this enormous, complex, but necessary work is scientific, completely free from temporizing, carefully weighed, and truly Leninist.

CONCERT PIANIST FELTSMAN RECEIVES EXIT VISA

AU310650 Paris AFP in English 0643 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (AFP) -- Soviet Jewish concert pianist Vladimir Feltsman, whose requests to emigrate to the United States had been refused by authorities for the last eight years, has received an exit visa and will leave the Soviet Union next Thursday, the pianist told AFP Friday.

Mr. Feltsman, his wife Anna and four-year-old son Daniel are to fly from Moscow to Vienna, then spend "a couple of weeks" at the home of former U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman near the southwestern French city of Toulouse, before heading to New York at the end of next month.

The award-winning virtuoso, 35, was last April allowed to give his first public performance, at Moscow's central Tchaikovsky Hall, since applying to emigrate in 1979. He dedicated the concert to all refusniks, whose requests to leave the country have been turned down, and to his friends in the West.

Mr. Feltsman's name was among 45 on a list of refuseniks wishing to leave for the United States handed to Soviet authorities by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during a visit here in April.

The pianist said Friday that he was planning to take up an offer of a professorship teaching piano at a New York university, although he had not yet signed a contract.

FIRST ISSUE OF CHRISTIAN JOURNAL ISSUED

LD020517 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] The first issue of the CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY BULLETIN, initiated by 37-year-old Aleksandr Ogrondnikov, was introduced to Western journalists in Moscow yesterday. Ogrodnikov spent many years in labor camps, imprisoned for his religious activities, and was freed in February of this year.

The bulletin is the first, new, independent religious publication since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power. The bulletin contains about 200 pages of text and 25 copies have been produced -- an illegal publication, since the editing committee has never received from the authorities an answer to its application for permission to set up a new magazine. In accordance with the intentions of the bulletin's initiators, it is to be a free platform for Christians in the Soviet Union and, although its main task is to provide information about the life of the Orthodox Church, other Christians will be able to publish their articles in it.

The bulletin will contain documents, appeals, letters, and reports on the situation of believers in the Soviet Union, reports on the situation of the Orthodox Church, and other material connected with religious affairs. The magazine, according to its 30 editors, does not contain anti-Soviet material; its only desire is to provide information about religious matters, and so far this has been passed over in silence in the Soviet Union.

AGANBEGYAN INTERVIEWED ON MANAGEMENT POLICY

LD032011 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 3 Aug 87

[Excerpts] The following will deal with economic problems, particularly with the overhauling of economic management in this country. There are big landmarks in every nation's history. Such events occurred in the Soviet Union earlier in the summer. These were the June plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and, in its wake, a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, (?our) legislature, which both considered and adopted highly important documents about radically overhauling economic management here. On this item we have an eminent guest speaker, Soviet Economist Academician Abel Aganbegyan, who is in charge of the economic section at the Academy of Sciences. He attended the June Central Committee plenary meeting and soon afterwards had a session with newsmen to outline the essence of the economic reforms to be carried out here. The first question to Academician Aganbegyan naturally was: How does he regard the results of the Central Committee plenary meeting in June?

[Begin recording] [Aganbegyan in Russian with superimposed English translation] This plenary meeting was certainly a turning point in the overall work of restructuring, of renewing our economy, of overhauling its most important part, which is management. Besides that, the Central Committee meeting came to grips with subsequent steps in the restructuring because in the renewal of our society we proceed both widely and deeply. Truly revolutionary measures have been taken in the economy, but then good directives are only the beginning. It is now necessary to put them into effect.

[Announcer] In previous years, too, quite a few different decisions were taken to improve management, to advance various industries. But the results were modest. Why was that? [passage omitted]

[Aganbegyan] The results of economic restructuring here depend on the nature of management. Management is the main point, the main element, dependent on which is the accelerated social and economic development of the nation. The option was: either we make a thorough reform in management and bring forth to life initiative and creativity, that is if we make a breakthrough in our development, or we stay on the evolutionary path which yields no concrete results. In the other case, our position will worsen and the aims proclaimed will not be reached. The Central Committee plenary meeting took an unequivocal decision in favor of reform and so (?its) social and political worth is exceedingly high. [end recording] [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEW JOINT VENTURES, POTENTIAL

OW050309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0236 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 4 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has established seven joint ventures with foreign countries since its joint venture law became effective six months ago, a senior Soviet official said Tuesday.

I. Ivanov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, told KYODO News Service that there is a bright outlook for joint ventures between Soviet and foreign businesses while admitting that foreign countries are short of information concerning Soviet enterprises.

"Our basic policy is to scrutinize joint venture proposals carefully to see whether or not they are rational," he said.

The seven joint ventures include one with Japan for lumber processing. Other ventures include three with Finland, two with West Germany and one with India.

Some 250 additional contracts are being negotiated with foreign countries, including 12 with Japan, in addition to 39 joint venture projects already agreed on, Ivanov said.

BAM RAILWAY ADDITION APPROACHES COMPLETION

OW290301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0855 GMT 28 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Preparations for commissioning the Ust-Nyukzha-Khani railway section for permanent operations are approaching completion at the Baykal-Amur Main Railway (BAM).

Transportation of millions of tons of goods for the national economy is carried out through a roundabout way along the Lesser [malyy] BAM and further along the Trans-Siberian Main Railway, which is already overloaded, instead of doing so along the whole railway. As a result, hundreds of thousands of extra rubles are spent every year. The next section of the railway to be commissioned is now the main point where many detachments are exerting their efforts: bridge- and railroad-builders, machine operators, communications and power specialists. Service enterprises which provide equipment and materials for the construction also should fall into step. This is precisely where the difficulties are. Low productivity of road metal plants causes acute shortages of ballast. Due to the lack of organization and control of some departments of the Ministry of Railways, the supply of communications equipment to the BAM has been delayed. Meanwhile, for the first time, another section of the railway must be added to the BAM in the third quarter of the year instead of the end of the year, as has been done previously.

The builders continue to put priority on construction of residential housing and the social and cultural amenities. The collectives of the Mostostroy 10, Tyndatranstroy, and other organizations are doing everything possible to ensure that the dispatch complex is ready on time.

SOVIET, SYRIAN COSMONAUTS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

LD010303 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- By a TASS special correspondent:

The first analysis of the results of the work done by the Soviet-Syrian crew on board the station "Mir" has shown that the program of the joint expedition has been fulfilled successfully and completely. The cosmonauts, who returned back to earth a day ago, feel well and will go back to the star city [as received] on August 7.

A statement to this effect was made to Soviet and Syrian newsmen in Baykonur cosmodrome by Major General of the Air Force Alexey Leonov, deputy chief of the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre. The press conference was held here with the participation of Aleksandr Viktorenko, Muhammad Faris and Flight Engineer of the back-up crew Viktor Savinykh. Aleksandr Laveykin is so far under special care of medical men. Yet his state of health excites no apprehension.

Medical men told the press conference that the clinical examination of Aleksandr Laveykin had left a good impression, no trouble of the cardio-vascular system of other organs had been diagnosed. They describe the slight abnormalities in the functioning of flight engineer's heart, which were discovered in the course of the flight, as the one's within the particular qualities of his organism. Already during the flight, the necessary preventive measures were taken, which, apparently, ensured the necessary effect. To find out the character and cause of the change found in the cosmonaut on board, medical men will carry out even more thorough research at the All-Union Cardiology Research Centre.

Aleksandr Viktorenko and Muhammad Faris shared their impressions of the flight. The newsmen asked the crew commander what was his explanation of the fact that he experienced weightlessness so painlessly. Everybody drew attention to the fact that, virtually, from the very first hours of the flight he felt in outer space as if he were in his own element.

Indeed, I practically had no adaptation period, the crew commander said, sharing his impressions. I believe this is a result of training of ten years. It is apt to note, for that matter, that Muhammad quite quickly adapted himself to the new conditions. He began working already on the second day and did it ever more vigorously with every passing day.

The newsmen congratulated the cosmonauts on the Soviet state's high awards.

"I am, certainly, very glad and proud of the title of hero of the Soviet Union awarded to me," Muhammad Faris said. "But this is an award not only to me, but to every Syrian. I am confident that there are very many people back at home who could cope with the same mission. May this award further strengthen friendship between our peoples."

Viktor Savinykh, who recently officiated at swimming competitions in Georgia (a Soviet transcaucasian republic), presented to the cosmonauts laurel branches brought from there.

"Between us we say that a real cosmonaut begins from the 533rd second of the flight, when weightlessness begins," he commented on the award. "You have coped with that with honour."

Sharing his most striking impressions of the mission, Muhammad Faris said briefly:

"Every second of the flight is now in my memory. But I was most impressed by the beauty of the earth."

Then medical men permitted the correspondents to talk also with Aleksandr Laveykin. He met us in the doorway of his room. He was smiling and looked cheerful. If it were not for the special tights worn by all those who return from long expeditions, it would be hard to believe that he was after six months of work in conditions of weightlessness. [sentence as received]

"I feel well, everything is normal. I hope the physicians will permit me to take a swim in the swimming pool."

I cannot help recalling the meetings with the crews, which for the first time went on space missions for months. The trail-blazers had to pay a dearer price for their return back to earth. If we speak about the contribution of Soviet medical men to the development of world cosmonautics, we could clearly see them.

"You are asking me what my brightest impressions? Aleksandr said. Perhaps those were the stages of the flight: the launching, link-up, rendezvous with the Kvant module, three space walks. I would certainly like to carry on the work. I felt well during the flight. I mastered the equipment down to its minutest part. And I felt great throughout. Yet there is nothing to be done, there is no arguing with medicine....

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are continuing on their science duty in outer space.

TASS ON 'SOYUZ,' 'KVANT' DOCKING MANEUVERS

LD310844 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov continue their space flight aboard the "Mir-Soyuz" orbital research complex.

Under the mission's program the "Soyuz TM-3" spacecraft today undocked from the "Kvant" astrophysical module and docked with the main module from the side of the transfer compartment. The operation was carried out to permit automatic "progress" cargo craft supply the complex with fuel and various cargoes.

Before undocking "Soyuz TM-3" the cosmonauts went into the transport craft and bolted the hatches. At 3.28 A.M. Moscow time "Soyuz TM-3" undocked from the "Kvant" module.

Following commands from the mission control center the orbital complex made a 180-degree turn. Then, at 3.48 the crew docked "Soyz TM-3" with the main module.

At all stages of maneuvering the on-board systems of the spacecraft were functioning normally.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov feel well. Work on the orbit continues.